

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 133

BOMBAY TUESDAY JUNE 7 1927

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLE.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
11 June	RAZMAK	MOBEA	10,918
18 "	CHINA	NALDERA	7,952
25 "	RAZMAK	MOBEA	10,918
2 July	RAJPUTANA	MASTUA	10,918
9 "	RAZMAK	MOBEA	10,918
16 "	RAZMAK	MOBEA	10,918
23 "	RAZMAK	MOBEA	10,918
30 "	RAZMAK	MOBEA	10,918
6th Aug.	RAZMAK	MOBEA	10,918
13 "	RAZMAK	MOBEA	10,918
20 "	RAZMAK	MOBEA	10,918
27 "	RAZMAK	MOBEA	10,918
3rd Sept.	RAZMAK	MOBEA	10,918
10 "	RAZMAK	MOBEA	10,918
17 "	RAZMAK	MOBEA	10,918
24 "	RAZMAK	MOBEA	10,918
1 Oct.	RAZMAK	MOBEA	10,918
8 "	RAZMAK	MOBEA	10,918
15 "	RAZMAK	MOBEA	10,918
22 "	RAZMAK	MOBEA	10,918

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application, but a supplement is payable for Single Berth Cabins during June. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £108

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA	8,427
14th July	MANDALA	8,246
28th July	MERKARA	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA	8,411

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
10th June	MACEDONIA	China & Japan
21st June	NYANZA	China & Japan
	MOULTAN	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
8th June	BARBALA	Bureh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
8th "	KAROA	East & South Africa
10th "	VARELA	Bureh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers en route to Bureh.

Rates and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	5059	26 May	8 June
Seyo Maru	6540	3 June	12 "
Muroran Maru	637	19 "	2 July
Sado Maru	5893	29 "	13 "

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Tel: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kifunezan Maru	17th May	5th June
No. 2		
X Indo Maru	3rd June	7th "
Celebes Maru	10th "	24th "
Borneo Maru	24th "	6th July

X Proceeds to Calcutta.

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. Box No. 355.

Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other painful troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.

prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price: Rs. 12-0 Net
For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000

Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000

Reserved Fund Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS: Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).

Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Hari-

bhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).

Sheth Durganadas Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B., Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda.

Mr. G. K. Ambegaonkar, B.A., Chief Asstt and Auditor Khargi Dept., Baroda State.

Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily Edition.	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 20.	Rs. 25	
6 Months	Rs. 10	Rs. 12 8	
3 Months	Rs. 5	Rs. 6 4	
1 Month	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2 4	

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address

Register No.

Date of paper

Time of delivery

Name of Subscriber

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. (Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to: GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel No. 22997.

INSURANCE

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING, CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.

NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-1-22):—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DAITA, Manager, Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.

Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the

SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esplanade Building, D'Almeida Street, Margao, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Typists with speed of at least 50 words and upwards per minute for the Divisional and sub Divisional offices. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications, and nationality, before 17th June, 1927, J. R. COLABWALA, Executive Engineer Rohri Canal No. 1 Division SUKKUR.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune Teller, Prof. N. PUKSHOTTAM, Empire Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER—PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Hindu Yogi Swami Premnanandajee, the world famous Vedantist. • Unsolicited Testimonials from unapproachable quarters. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading Rs. 2; Test Horoscope Rs. 3; Complete Life Reading Rs. 5; Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A. 8, Nivedita Lane, Baghbanagar, Calcutta, V. P. allowed.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE TYPEWRITER CLEANING & OILING SERVICE. A typewriter can only do good work when the types are cleaned and it is oiled and kept in order. Especially during monsoon the machine becomes rusty if not properly cared for. Write us a line on your letter-head to-day and our man will call at your office and Dust, Clean and Oil your machine—no matter what make of typewriter you use, without any charge. STANDARD TYPE WRITER CO., 317, Hornby Road, Opp. Thomas Cook and Son, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"

10, The Street, Fort, Bombay

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, after treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMA-MINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.

28515.A

EDUCATIONAL.

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, Etawah. (U. P.)—RE-OPENS after summer vacation on July 16th, 1927. Applications for admission and prospectus should be made to the HEAD MASTER.

M 28630

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

PRACTICAL SEX BOOKS.—By Prof. H. S. GAMBERS.—(1) Control over Birth (Illustrated.) Re. 0-12-0; (2) The Hidden Side of Sexual Science. Re. 0-12-0; (3) How to Build up Virility (by certain baths, breathing and muscular exercises etc.) Rs. 0-8-0. (4) Self Pollution and how to overcome it (by Pranayama and other Yoga Methods) Rs. 0-8-0; (5) Sterility its Causes and Treatment. Rs. 0-10-0; (6) PAINLESS Child Birth. Rs. 0-6-0; (7) Protection Against Venereal Disease. A practical treatise. Rs. 0-4-0; (8) Four Easy Yoga Exercises for preventing seminal troubles and increasing retentive power tenfold. Re. 0-6-0; Complete set for Rs. 3 only. Postage extra. Detailed tables of contents sent post free. BRIJMOHAN & CO., Katra Nihal Singh, Amritsar. Telex: 'HONESTY.' Telephone No. 911

L R239

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of:—

LOT NO. I.—CHHOTANI SAW MILLS, situated next to Timber Pond, Sewri Bombay, with Railway siding running along pond and connected with Bombay Port Trust Railway, area 19489 square yards, up-to-date sawing machinery in running order, run by steam, Electric power close by, fire-proof shed and several other sheds. Close to Sewri electric railway station.

LOT NO. II.—Hardware stores: Bolts and Nuts, Screws, Nettlefolds of various sizes both brass and iron, Spring Steel flats, Mitre Metal Polish, Life Buoys, Bench Vices etc., etc.

LOT NO. III.—Furniture Machinery Sagar & Co's make, Circular and Frame Saws.

LOT NO. IV.—Timber Stock: Deal Wood, Poon wood, Sesum Wood.

Further details from the undersigned. Undersigned not bound to accept the highest or any other offer.

Intending purchasers allowed to inspect goods and premises on previous application to the undersigned.

Last date for sending offers, 15th July, 1927.

MANAGING SECRETARY,
Chhotani Saw Mills,
Sewri, Bombay.

28641

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from persons for the post of REVENUE INSPECTOR in the Sandur State on a salary to begin with Rs. 30. Increments will depend on work turned out. He must know Canarese and must be energetic and of active habits for outdoor work. Persons experienced in Survey are preferable.

(Sd.) T. RAMACHANDRA AYYER

Will take place on August 20-27. Prospects on application to SARDAR MUZUMDAR, Poona City.

28654

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE

TRANSHIPMENT OF PASSENGERS ACROSS THE NERBUDDA RIVER ON THE ITARSI-JUBBULPORE SECTION DURING THE MONSOONS.

WITH a view to keeping open for passenger traffic only the direct route between Itarsi and Jubbulpore during the monsoon season passengers travelling by 401 Down Passenger leaving Itarsi at 3-35 and by 402 Up Passenger leaving Jubbulpore at 7-57 will be ferried across the Nerbudda river by means of boats on and from 10th June, 1927. As accommodation in the boats is limited, passengers will only be permitted to take with them light articles, each article or package not exceeding one maund in weight. Any package weighing more than one maund will be booked and carried via Bina and Katni.

2. The timings of 402 Up and 401 Down Passenger trains will from 10th June, 1927, be revised as shown below:—

401 DOWN PASSENGER.

	H. M.
Nerbudda Bridge	A. 10-15
	D. 12-20
Shahpura	A. 12-40
	D. 12-42
Mirganj	A. 13-15
	D. 13-17
Madan Mahal	A. 13-49
	D. 13-51
Jubbulpore	A. 14-01

402 UP PASSENGER.

	H. M.
Sutna	A. 02-20
	D. 02-35
Lagargawan	A. 02-50
	D. 02-54
Unchhera	A. 03-06
	D. 03-10
Maihar	A. 03-27
	D. 03-39
Bhadanpur	A. 03-59
	D. 04-04
Amdara	A. 04-20
	D. 04-22
Jukehi	A. 04-50
	D. 04-52
Katni	A. 05-17
	D. 05-30
Niwar	A. 05-49
	D. 05-51
Sleemanabad Road	A. 06-08
	D. 06-10
Dandi	A. 06-22
	D. 06-24
Sihora Road	A. 06-41
	D. 06-46
Gosalpur	A. 07-00
	D. 07-02
Deori	A. 07-14
	D. 07-16
Jubbulpore	A. 07-43
	D. 07-57
Madan Mahal	A. 08-04
	D. 08-06
Mirganj	A. 08-23
	D. 08-25
Shahpura	A. 08-43
	D. 08-48
Nerbudda Bridge	A. 09-08
	D. 11-10

3. From the same date 403 Down and 404 Up Passenger trains will run to Bikanpur and Shahpura respectively as no transshipment of passengers over the Nerbudda river will be made at night.

4. The travelling public are hereby warned that transshipment across the Nerbudda river by boats depends upon the condition of the river, and if at any time the Officer-in-charge considers it unsafe to carry out transshipment, passengers will be carried back to Itarsi or Jubbulpore as the case may be, and continue their journey by train via Bina-Katni and Katni-Bina respectively without any previous intimation being given.

5. Similarly, for the same reason, stations will receive telegraphic intimation to suspend through booking across the river, and while this restriction is in force the trains mentioned, viz., 401 Down leaving Itarsi at 3-35 and 402 Up leaving Jubbulpore at 7-57 will terminate at Bikanpur on the Itarsi side and Shahpura on the Jubbulpore side.

6. When the state of the river allows of through communication being restored stations will receive telegraphic advice to re-open booking.

7. It must be distinctly understood that the Railway cannot undertake to give intending passengers previous intimation through the press and enquiries will therefore have to be made from the Station Master of the station of departure.

H. G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1927.

28658

THE ANNUAL POONA EXHIBITION OF THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

Will take place on August 20-27. Prospects on application to SARDAR MUZUMDAR, Poona City.

28657

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (BAKR-ID), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. C. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 1st June, 1927.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A man to take charge of the Carding and Spinning Department of a Cotton Spinning Mill in the Central Jail, Coimbatore on a salary of Rs. 200.10.300 per mensem. Applicants should have had previous experience in the erection of cotton spinning machinery. Applicants should furnish particulars as to their age, nationality or caste, language spoken, theoretical qualifications, apprenticeship, subsequent practical experience, present employment if any, and salary now drawn.

J. P. CAMERON,
Lieut.-Col. I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons.

Madras Presidency, Ootacamund.

28659

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts:—

1. DEMONSTRATOR in ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING on Rs. 200-10-250 p. m.
2. ELECTRICIAN on Rs. 120-5-180 p.m.

The initial pay in the grade will be given according to qualifications, age and experience.

The information to be supplied in the application: (1) Name in full, (2) Age with date of birth, (3) Caste with sub-caste, (4) Place of education, (5) Academic qualifications with classes and year of passing each examination, (6) Place of birth, (7) Previous teaching experience, (8) If employed, where (9) Copies of testimonials regarding character and fitness for the post from Heads of all institutions where in candidate may have studied or served for the last three years.

The above posts are non-pensionable and for 5 years in the first instance the first year being probationary.

Applications with the above information should reach the Principal before the 25TH OF JUNE, 1927.

Candidates must be prepared to come to Poona for an interview at their own expenses.

PRINCIPAL.

College of Engineering,
Poona, 2nd June, 1927.

28662

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MADHAVDAS HARIDAS SOMANI, late of Jakhau in Cutch Bania Hindu inhabitant, living on the income of his property, residing at Jakhau aforesaid.

LUXMIBAI, widow of the Deceased at present temporarily residing at Lalbaugs, Parel, usually residing at Jakhau aforesaid. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the eighth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) B. PANDYA

Petitioner's Attorney.

28657.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT SIDHPUR.

SMALL CAUSE SUIT.
No. 358. of 1927.

LOHAR GOPALDAS KHEMCHAND, residing at Unjha Taluka Sidhpur Plaintiff.

SHRIMATI TARABAI, residing at Sidhpur Defendant.
Suit for Rs. 191-13-0.

THE above named Defendant is hereby informed that the Plaintiff has filed a suit against you for recovery of Rs. 191.13 being the amount he had to pay as your surety to one Mr. Salamatali Nazamuddin together with the interest thereon.

So the hearing of the suit has been fixed on 5-7-27 at which date you are hereby informed to present yourself either personally or through a pleader in default of which, the suit will be heard ex-parte. The suit stands for final disposal.

Dated 21-4-27.

B. N. VAIDYA,
Officer of the Court.

28661

IN THE MAHAL NYAYADHISHI AT SIDHPUR.

MIS. APPLICATION.
No. 61 of 1927.

LOHAR GOPAL KHEMCHAND, of Unjha Applicant.

SHRIMATI TARA BAI, residing at Sidhpur Opponent.

THE above named opponent is hereby informed that the applicant above named has filed a suit against you and has made an application for attachment before judgment of your property viz., the tent, bamboos, and other circus furniture and the Court has passed an order thereon. You are hereby informed to give security for the decretal amount or show cause why the attachment order should not be confirmed against you. You are informed to present yourself on 5-7-27 and to show cause why the order should not be confirmed.

Dated: 21-4-27.

B. N. VAIDYA,
Officer of the Court.

28660

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad LONDON AGENTS:

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balances, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Deposits are received for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Deceased.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 30,00,000
Paid up Capital ... Rs. 39,00,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujarati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities. Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

AMUSEMENTS.

First National Pictures

Present



HIS FUNNIEST AND BEST Pathe Super Gazette

Time: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA

Loyal Opera House.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE IN BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE SWADESHI OIL MILLS" SITUATE AT NADIAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the "Swadeshi Oil Mills Co., Ltd." in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort.

The whole of "Swadeshi Oil Mills" situate at Nadiad, containing about 6 acres of leasehold land together with the Mill building, consisting of tin covered sheds with big masonry chimney, manager's bungalow and tin covered godowns and all the oil plant machinery such as boilers, engine pumps, presses, elevators, and all other machinery lying in the Mill.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patel and Co., Attorneys for the Official Liquidator, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKING

Eastern Bank Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).

Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.

BRANCHES: Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul, Karachi, Kirkuk.

Authorised Capital ... £2,000,000
Paid up Capital ... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £400,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PRESIDENT:

J. S. Haskell, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.,

Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.

G. Bromley Martin, Esq.

J. H. Beatty, Esq.

Emile Franqui, Esq.

R. E. Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE, Esq.

N. B. SAKLATWALLA, Esq., C.I.E.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 6.
On Saturday London prices declined by 116d. for spot and closed unchanged for forward contracts. The local market ruled quiet with a small business. Demand for ready Bars has fallen off. Prices are showing no change in the absence of business. The undertone is dull and the closing prices were reported as under—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bar Silver Ready	59	14	0
Jaishita	59	12	0
Ashad	59	13	0
Double Options Premiums:			
Jaishita	0	9	0
Ashad	1	6	0

GOLD.

Bombay, June 6.
The market is quiet and featureless—
Bar Gold Spot .. 21 9 0
Jaishita .. 21 8 9
Ashad .. 21 8 9

EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 6.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS.

Bank's selling D D Fres. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Fres. 972.
Bank's buying D D Fres. 957.

JAPAN.

Bank's selling T T Rs. 127 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123 3/4.

HONGKONG.

Bank's selling Rs. 137.

SHANGHAI.

Bank's selling D D 176 1/4.

SINGAPORE.

Bank's selling Rs. 156 1/2.

NEW YORK.

Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.

CROSS RATE.

London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/8.
London—Paris Fres. 124.01.
London—Switzerland Fres. 25.25
London—Brussels Fres. 34.96.
London—Rome Liras 87.10.
London—Berlin Marks 20.49 1/2.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 6.
3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
1 Month 4 1/2 per cent.
3 Months 3 1/2 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 6.

The market opened to-day for 3 1/2 p.c. Government paper at Rs. 77/14. There was no support and prices eased off to Rs. 77/13-6. At this level there was some short covering which caused recovery in the values to Rs. 77/14- & Rs. 107 15/- for 5 p.c. 1945/55 Bonds.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/14.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/8.

4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/15.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/6.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/4.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/15.

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 106/6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/12.

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/6.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward Rates.—15th June Delivery

3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 77/15 1945/55

Rs. 108.

Tone of Market.—Quiet but steady.

PRODUCE MARKET.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, June 6.
The Linseed market opened to-day at Rs. 11-12-3 and ruled easy on selling by local operators. The close for September delivery was Rs. 11-11-3.
The Wheat market ruled narrow and declined quarter of an anna and closed at Rs. 8-2—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheats white 70-30	7	10	6
Wheats white Delhi	8	3	0
Linseed bold brown	11	4	6
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore	11	11	0
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore	12	11	0
Rapeseed yellow Gujrat	12	11	0
Gingellyseed bold white	17	4	0
Poppyseed white	17	4	0
Castorseed	10	6	0
Cottonseed	4	12	6
Groundnuts	13	0	0
Mowaseed	7	8	0
Myrabollam Jabulpore	22	0	0
Myrabollam Bhindi	25	0	0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Special for the "Chronicle."
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)
Names of Months of Rates. Weight. delivery Do.—One Maund.

Wheat	Har	4-10-6	Do.
Wheat	Bhadon	4-15-0	Do.
Wheat	Asnj	5-0-0	Do.
Gram	Jeth	3-13-6	Do.
Gram	Har	3-15-3	Do.
Gram	Asnj	4-2-9	Do.
Barley	Jeth	3-6-0	Do.
Barley	Asnj	3-11-0	Do.
Rapeseeds	Bhadon	8-3-3	Do.
Cotton-seeds	Bhadon	4-4-9	Do.

READY.

Wheat 4-8 to 4-14; Gram 3-12 to 3-15; Barley 3-6 to 3-6-6; Rapeseeds 7-12 to 8; Cottonseeds 4-1-0.

Market Arrival.—Wheat 10,000 mds. Gram; 3,000 mds. Barley; 2,000 mds. Rapeseeds 100 mds.

Market condition.—Weak.

MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE.

Cotton Department.

Bombay, June 6.
Our New York friends Messrs. Harris, Tilly and Vose wire to us to-day as under—

Cotton: Reaction might continue further, although consider inadvisable sale short; Recommend purchase on recessions especially December; Place short hedges distant months.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Bombay, June 4.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 2nd June .. 27,25,428

Same time last season .. 30,14,581

Exports from 1st Sept. to 2nd June ..

United Kingdom .. 1926-27 1925-26

Continent .. 12,444 42,435

China .. 2,92,274 4,38,634

Japan .. 1,68,112 3,53,232

Coast Ports .. 11,22,696 12,01,745

U. S. A. .. 19,743 21,761

Total .. 16,15,995 20,59,257

Total exports by Rail 1st Sept. 1926 to 2nd June 1927 .. 1,16,393

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1926 to 2nd June 1927 .. 7,25,428

Estimated Stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 2nd June 1927 .. 6,56,490

HEAVY DOWNPOURS

CALCUTTA, June 6.
There were heavy showers of rain in Calcutta all day to-day, some parts of the city being completely under water. The sky is still overcast and according to readings of the meteorological Office, more rains are expected during the next 24 hours.

The cyclone has greatly affected the train services of the East Indian and the Bengal Nagpur Railways, and the arrival of the Overland Special and the Punjab Mail has been considerably delayed. The former, it is learnt on enquiry was caught by the storm somewhere near Wadwan at about 3 a.m. In consequence of the delay, the inward foreign mail was sent out for delivery from the general Post Office about an hour late. The lines of the Bengal Nagpur Railway were washed away between Madpur and Jangpur about 64 miles from Calcutta and none of the down trains reached Calcutta up till mid-day. Conditions in the Bay are reported to be uncertain.—A. P.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS: N. Y.—Declined on Long Liquidation—Better weather. Predicted—Closed 9 points Lower—Spot Cotton 10 Points Lower to 67.75c.

LOCAL:—Scattered buying—Tired Bulls Liquidating—Closed Barely Steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables—

N. Y.—July Highest 16.64 (10.37 a.m.); Lowest 16.42 (11.33 a.m.).

Liverpool.—9.35 a.m. Texas temperatures between 95 deg. and 100 deg. No precipitation. Western bull generally fair. All balance entire bet partly cloudy.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable—

"Weather generally more favourable. Drought sections received only light rains and still causing anxiety."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co.'s report:—We look for a further reaction in the American markets and as consequently advise waiting before effecting purchases.

Messrs. Unigar and Vengars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 4th Inst. as under:—

"Some prospects of showers in West Texas."

AMERICANS.

On Saturday the New York futures market ruled steady at the opening values showing an improvement of 5 points. Predictions of better weather and the entire belt partly cloudy induced renewed liquidation by the weaker bulls causing a drop of 22 points from the highest price touched during the early part of the day. At the decline there was partial recovery on some covering and the market closed at a decline of 9 points. Spot Cotton ruled 10 points easier to 16.75c.

The Liverpool market was closed on Saturday and will remain closed to-day.

Recently cotton prices are showing an easier tendency due to liquidations by weaker interests on predictions of better weather. Thus it goes to prove that the market is entirely moving on weather prospects. After a sharp rise during the early days of the last week it is but natural that some reaction must set in on account of realizing profits by bulls.

Weather conditions do not show material change and we believe the technical condition of the market is rendered healthy and on any adverse crop news prices are likely to improve in the near future. We therefore think that before we have a definite price tendency, the cotton world will want to see a definite crop tendency.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

June 6.

Bengal 285 D.-J.

Broach 335 A.-M.

Broach 332 J.-A.

Umra 319 D.-J.

Umra 321 July

Bengal 313 307 300 292

S. D. 309 303 296 288

Rajputana 313 307 300 292

Broach 342 338 332

S. D. 351 346 341

P. A. 354 347 340

K. V. 345 342 337

Dholera 342 339 334

Kalajin 388 385 382

Surat 403 400 397

Navsari 330 326 320

Umra No. 3 342 338 332

C. P. N. 1 336 322 326

C. P. N. 2 326 322 316

Khandesh 323 319 313

Muthia 323 319 313

Comptah 364 360 356

READY COTTON SALES.

June 6.

200 Volkart Bros., Broach .. 349

100 R. D. Sata and Co., Anjanagun .. 321

100 Virjee Ladha, Bijapur .. 318

100 Narsih Nagshi, Bijapur .. 318

100 E. D. Sassoon, Mekri .. 300

200 E. D. Sassoon, Siam .. 342

200 E. D. Sassoon, Siam .. 295

100 Currumbhai, Africa .. 485

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 6

Bengal Superfine M. G. 305/7

" Fine .. 300/3

" F.G. .. 295/93

Sindh-Punjab Fine .. 300/2

" F.G. .. 295/97

Wardha-Hing. Fine M. G. 335/36

Nagpur .. 335/36

Yeotmal .. 337/32

Arvi .. 330/32

Arvi .. 325/6

Khamgaon-Akola .. 325/26

Mulkapur .. 321-23

Khandesh .. 321/22

Muthia Fine .. 318-20

Nanded/Purna Best Quality .. 328/39

Purna Average .. 321-25

Parbhani/Solun .. 326-22

Indore/Ujjain .. 323-25

Burwah Sanawad .. 320-22

Broach Fine M.G., 340-2 2 1/2 Aug. + 6/7

F.G., 333-35

Western Good MG 350/32

Cambodia Fine M.G. 375/78

Miraj/Sangl F.G. M.G. 340/42

Compta F.G.M.G. 340/42

Dholera ..

Kadi/Virangam ..

STOCK EXCHANGE.

MILL SHARES EASIER.

Bombay, June 6.
To day the Bombay Stock Exchange opened quiet with an easier tendency.

Small enquiry which was found at the beginning was well supplied and the market presented a weak tone. The Tariff Board Report is due to be out tomorrow, which is feared by some operators, as a colourless document and thought it best to keep square accounts. However some bear operators took opportunity of helping the decline. With practically no change in the fundamentals of the industry, present weakness in the share values is believed to be unnatural especially in view of the approach of the monsoons. Looking to the situation chances do not favour any material decline at the moment and purchases in easier markets are likely to be profitable.

(There was not much doing in Cement and Tata Iron shares which ruled quiet. Indian Cements were quoted at 208/12.

Bank Shares ruled easy with more sellers:—

LOCAL BANKS. Paid up Last Quotation

Rs. Divid Rs. 8

Bank of India .. 50 22 78

Baroda .. 50 4 85

Central .. 50 1-2 68

Central .. 25 1-4 29

Eastern .. 25 9 p.c. 82

Imperial .. 500 40 1480

Imperial .. 125 10 373

Union .. 5 0 3 15

ORMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi .. 10 .. 27

Central India .. 10 4-8Y 26

Indian Cement O. 350 .. 208 12

Katni Cement O. 100 .. 177 8

Katni Cement D. 40 .. 640

Punjab Cement O. 10 .. 7 11

Shivrajpur .. 10 8Y 50

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad .. 500 11 p.c. 867

Amritsar .. 100 10 p.c. 145

Central Province .. 700 70 p.c. 106

Dhond Baramati .. 100 6 p.c. 99

Guzerat .. 100 5 p.c. 92

Hoshinapur Doab .. 100 5 p.c. 101

Larkhana .. 100 5 p.c. 88

Madra Bhoon .. 90 5 p.c. 83

Pachora Jamma .. 100 5 p.c. 90

Sara Siraajpur .. 100 5 p.c. 99

Sialkot Narowal .. 100 5 p.c. 1

THE WEATHER.

STORM MOVES NORTHWARDS.

SIMLA, June 6.
The storm off the Konkan coast reported on 3rd instant was again located yesterday with the help of ship's observations near latitude 16 degrees North longitude 65 degrees East. It is moving Northwards and lies this morning near latitude 18 degrees North longitude 62 degrees East. The storm over Chota Nagpur travelled to North Bihar and weakened considerably.

The weather is slightly disturbed in the extreme North.
Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Konkan and Malabar and local in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, North Hyderabad and Coorg. A few falls occurred in east United Provinces, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad.

Chief amounts:—Moulmein two inches, Yanchin three quarters, Dhubri four, Suichar one, Cherrapunji two, Narayan-ganj one and half, Calcutta three, Mys-mensingh one, Bogra three, Dinajpur one, Jalpaiguri two, Darjeeling five, Purnea six, Mayura, Dumka seven, Gorakhpur half, Karwar one and half, Malgaon one, Aurangabad half and Cochin two.

Forecast:—Decrease in Northeast India and Burma.—A. P.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 6th of June 1927.

STATIONS.	Rainfall		
	Total June to date	Normal June to date	Devi- ation June to date
Quetta	0	0.03	-0.03
Multan	0	0.02	-0.02
Rawalpindi	0	0.30	-0.30
Lahore	0	0.06	-0.06
Hissar	0	0.09	-0.09
Amritsar	0	0.10	-0.10
Delhi	0	0.02	-0.02
Meerut	0	0.02	-0.02
Jaipur	0	0.21	-0.21
Alwar	0	0.07	-0.07
Jodhpur	0	0.07	-0.07
Kanpur	0	0.03	-0.03
Benares	0	0.11	-0.11
Ajmer	0	0.06	-0.06
Jaipur	0	0.06	-0.06
Kotah	0	0.31	-0.31
Mount Abu	0	0	0
Bikaner	0	0.05	-0.05
Dwarika	0	0.13	-0.13
Veraval	0	0.16	-0.16
Rajkot	0.10	0.04	+0.06
Bhavnagar	0	0.30	-0.30
Surat	0	0.23	-0.23
Ahmedabad	0	0.09	-0.09
Dessa	0	0.06	-0.06
Nemuch	0	0.12	-0.12
Indore	0	0.03	-0.03
Jubbulpore	0	0.37	-0.37
Saugor	0	0.37	-0.37
Hoshangabad	0	0.05	-0.05
Khandwa	0	0.25	-0.25
Akola	0	0.66	-0.66
Amroli	0	0.97	-0.97
Nagpur	0	0.65	-0.65
Chandrapur	0	0.59	-0.59
Bombay	0.15	1.74	-1.59
Ratnagiri	0.15	3.79	-3.64
Marmagao	0.63	3.39	-2.76
Karwar	4.18	5.93	-1.75
Malgaon	0.95	0.65	+0.30
Ahmednagar	0.23	0.89	-0.66
Poona	0.93	0.82	+0.11
Sholapur	0.38	1.00	-0.62
Belgaum	1.48	0.82	+0.66
Aurangabad	0.01	1.42	-1.41
Nizamabad (Indur)	0.02	0.70	-0.68
Hyderabad	0	0.77	-0.77
Mangalore	14.78	5.57	+9.20
Calicut	18.60	5.29	+13.31
Cochin	14.92	50.3	-35.38
Trivandrum	6.29	3.23	+3.06
Colombo	4.75	2.22	+2.53
Manullapattam	0	0.71	-0.71
Bellary	0	0.48	-0.48
Cuddalore	0.88	0.57	+0.31
Madras	0.17	0.38	-0.21
Bengaluru	0.22	1.00	-0.78
Calcutta	1.09	0.39	+0.70
Triplicane	0	0.36	-0.36
Nagapattam	0	0.06	-0.06

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6th June 1927:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.781 inches (.033 above normal).
Barometer (corrected to 4 p.m. (previ-

ous day) 29.671 inches (.030 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .074 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.2 degrees (2.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.2 degrees (1.7 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 72 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 330 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 3.

Rainfall in 24 hours, 0.12 inches.

Total rainfall during the month, 0.15 inches.

Total rainfall during the year, 0.22 inches.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 6TH JUNE 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 6th June 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal at Delhi and the maximum alone at other stations. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 118 deg. at Multan 4.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the west of the province. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 112 deg. Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the south-western part of Rajputana and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the extreme south of Rajputana and generally in defect in the rest of the division. Temperature was locally above normal in east Rajputana. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 116 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India.—West.—Rajkot reports 0.10 inch of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over Gujarat and in general clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat and in defect locally in east Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Cutch and Central India West and lower in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar; the minimum was locally above normal in east Kathiawar. Bhuj recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 110 deg.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports a light fall of rain. Skies are in general moderately clouded and the air is drier than usual. Temperature was considerably above normal in most of the area. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 114 deg. at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.12" of rain and Karwar 1.30". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 92.2 deg. (3 deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 82.2 deg. (2 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malgao has had 0.95" of rain and Aurangabad 0.52". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the region of rainfall. Maximum temperature was above normal in Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan, the minimum was lower than usual in the extreme north of the division. The thermometer rose yesterday to 105 deg. at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has caused nearly general rain in Malabar and local rain in the Konkan. A few falls have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Kathiawar. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.55" at Calicut, 2.37" at Cochin and 0.60" at Trivandrum.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the south of the Peninsula.

(Continued from column 6.)

V V Phadnis, B G Prabhunee, D G Rane, G N Shidore, K S Talghatti, P K Tamhankar, T K Takol, R S Abhyankar, R N Alal, B G Arhatti, D M Gadre, S R Gumatana, G L Halabe, J T Jabade, B P Mhaiskar, K M Navaie, B B Patil, D M Rane, M D Sakhadre, W S Sangaokar, J M Sardeshpande, A T Sasnur, D V Tengshe, S A Jumarad, A T Pharate, M H Bellary, G C Bhushawar, S B Deshpande, V K Gokak, L V Gnlwadi, V G Hanamasagar, R G Hegde, V S Hoskot, B V Hubli, R K Ingalgil, M A Kadi, S G Kallapur, H V Koulajli, B K Kulkarni, N S Kulkarni, M C Lirayee, M V Mellegatti, L D Nadgir, S S Nagarkar, S V Naik, N V Pachlag, B S Patil, S P Patravali, P M Prabhu, V G Sahmani, B R Sunthankar, R F Tuppada, S K Angadi, V G Bhat, S V Kalghatgi, Y S Katti, G N Mahishi, K N Mahishi, V B Marathe, N K Nagpure, R S Phadnis, A D Patil, K W I Hippargi, M F Kamadod, M H M Shaik.

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the B.A. Examination:—L. H. Patel; N. S. Sirdeshpande; A. F. Wagle, M. K. Varne, R. G. Limaye.

WEEKLY SHARE CIRCULAR

MESSRS LEWIS & JONES.

BOMBAY, June 2.

Government Securities: Under the influence of this week's change in the bank rate, our market has taken on a more lively appearance, previous to which there had been very little doing. 4 per cent. New Loan 1960/70 was in demand at Rs. 88/15 whilst 5 per cent. 1945/55 (tax-free) done early yesterday at 107/13/6 were unobtainable at 107/15 latter in the day. The leader 3 1/2 per cent. Paper, after touching Rs. 78/1 finished at Rs. 77/15 with an uncertain tendency. There appear to be still several selling orders about in the vicinity of Rs. 78.

This week's events appear to suggest a steadier future tendency in Government securities and we look for an improved turn-over in this market.

Imperial Bank of India rate reduced from 7 to 6 per cent.

Redn. Yield
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper 77.14 4.07
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 94.8 4.27
4 per cent. 1960/70 89.0 4.15

5 per cent. 1935 (taxable) 102.7 4.20
5 per cent. 1929/47 (taxable) 101.7 4.44
5 per cent. 1933 (taxfree) 103.4 4.42
5 per cent. 1945/55 (taxfree) 108.0 4.50
5 1/2 per cent. 1928 (taxfree) 109.6 4.34
6 per cent. 1927 (taxfree) 100.14 3.22
6 per cent. 1930 (taxfree) 105.6 4.33
6 per cent. 1931 (taxfree) 106.10 4.36
6 per cent. 1932 (taxfree) 107.12 4.39
6 1/2 per cent. Bom. Dev. Loan 112-19 4.62.

COTTON MILL SHARES: Carry-over business in connection with the June settlement predominated until Tuesday. There has since been an alround hardening in prices of first class shares under the influence of the pending publication of Government's decision on the Tariff Board's report expected on the 7th instant which the market think may be beneficial to the Mill industry. The future trend of prices depends largely on this factor and investors will await the decision with interest.

We have no better news as far as piece-goods and yarn markets are concerned although retail demand continues satisfactory.

Sassoon Silks are now quoted Rs. 65/12 X.D.

The Stock Exchange will be closed from the 9th to the 11th for settlement.

MISCELLANEOUS: Cement shares have provided the outstanding feature of the week's business in this section. We look for an improved turnover now that money begins to show some signs of ease.

BANK SHARES: Some buying enquiry for Imperials found the market bare of scrip resulting in the shares being rapidly marked up by 25 points and very few shares changing hands. There are now a few sellers about at 1495 with the contributors at 373 3/4.

India Banks have firmed to 78/8 and Centrals to 29 3/4.

RAILWAY SHARES.—Buyers are at last making an appearance and the turnover here looks like improvement. Central Prov. were taken at 106 Guzerats at 93 and Sialkots at 109, Sind Lights at 147-8. A few Saras are available at 100.

CEMENT SHARES.—Bundis after a large turnover finish at 29 X.D. Punjab Ord. were placed at 8-2 with the pref. unchanged at 12-8. Katnis improved to 183-12 and Indians advanced on aggressive buying to 217-8.

MANGANESE SHARES.—Small lots of Shivrajpur and C. I. M.'s find buyers around 49 and 26 respectively and the tone is very steady.

Bombay Burmas were liquidated, down to 660 but finish at 670 with the partly paid shares at 195.

Alcock Ashduns have advanced to 305 and look very steady at the rate.

Bombay Trams continue to find buyers at 142-8 with the prefs. at 69. Telephones are quiet at 41-12. Bengal Telephones have improved to 13-8.

Bombay Ugandas changed hands at 37 whilst Belapur has been marked up to 21/12, but there appear no shares available.

HYDRO ELEC. GROUP.—Shares in this group have a very steady appearance, Hydro Ord. improving to 1,065 X.D. with the pref. at 1,015 buyers.

Andr Vly. Ord. 830; Andr Vly. Pref. 985; Tata Hydro Ord. 1,065 X.D.; Tata Hydro Pref. 1,015; Tata Power 0. 560; Tata Power P. 857-1/2.

IRON AND STEEL SHARES: In the Tata group the ordinary and deferred shares, subject to some heavy liquidation, dropped to 57-8 and 190 respectively but have recovered to 60 and 200 on short covering and the influence of the rise in Indian Iron Ord. which have advanced to 12. We understand that the final dividend on these shares will be 6 as, per share, making a total of 6-1/4 per cent. for the year.

Tata 2nd pref. touched 87 but close at 90-3/4.

RUBBER SHARES.—Stocks of the commodity in London show a small advance on the week of 386 tons, making a total of 67,054 tons. Sterling shares as yet show no signs of improvement but the tendency is very steady.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

INTERMEDIATE ARTS EXAM

The results of the Intermediate Arts Examination were declared on Tuesday. The following are the names of successful candidates.

Out of 2,281, the total number of students who appeared for the examination, 2 passed in First Class, 62 in Second Class and 807 in Pass Class. 38 is the percentage of the passed students to the total number of candidates.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Prizes and Scholarships have been awarded as under:—

The Hughlings Prize.—To No. 1830. Nagrati K. H.

The Vinayakrao Juggonathji Sunkersett Prize.—To No. 2063. The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship.—To No. 2063 Dravid N. K.

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships.—Divided between Nos. 1722 and 624. Kallari S. M. Sarala A. S. respectively.

The Bhavnagar Pezeval Scholarship.—To No. 1594. Desai S. C.

The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize.—To No. 1168. Shikhar D. P.

The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship.—To No. 815. Gokhale Tara.

The Bai Dayaoor Morabhoj Vijbhukandas Sanskrit Scholarship.—To No. Datar V. K.

The Framji Sorabji Bhavnagar Scholarship.—To No. 697. Birdy J. P.

The Rao Bahadur Parvatishankar Mavshankar Dave Scholarship.—To No. 75. Dixit S. N.

The Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtalla Khoja Testimonial Scholarship.—Divided between Nos. 652 and 1223. Munani M. G. Merchant M. H.

The Bai Jijai Pallonji Lalceca Scholarship.—Divided between Nos. 518, 623 and 815. Shroff Mota Sanjana J. F., Gokhale Tara.

The Shivchand Amarchand Talakehand Jain Literature Scholarship.—To No. 2113. Pharate A. T.

CLASS I.

V. H. Ghotge; N. K. Dravid.

II CLASS.

B. M. Gorhe, P. M. Purandare, S. S. Rege, H. D. Sankalia, B. A. Shah, J. B. Shukla, J. J. Anjaria, M. V. Chikhale, B. Damale, G. R. Desai, N. H. Helekar, R. S. Joglekar, G. R. Kamat, V. B. Karsotia, M. S. Patki, D. Y. Shahane, V. L. Gundevia, G. R. Kapadia, S. H. Mahua, U. K. Benegal, L. P. Pendse, M. N. Diwan, M. G. Monani, J. E. L. D'Souza, K. P. Lenin, J. M. Nazareth, J. U. Pimental, W. C. Henu, P. Vaz, S. M. Joshi, P. S. Patil, B. T. Vaidya, G. S. Abhyankar, D. S. Bhird, V. K. Datar, C. M. Desai, R. R. Deshpande, L. V. Gurjar, G. V. Halbhavi, S. S. Kesar, G. S. Kulkarni, V. G. Mudholkar, V. B. Potdar, D. P. Shikhar, R. F. Bhiladvala, M. H. Merchant, C. J. Bhatt, N. M. Bach, K. C. Joshi, A. T. Pandya, L. N. Thacker, H. N. Pathak, C. M. Shah, S. M. Trivedi, S. M. Kadi, K. H. Nagrani, H. C. Malkani, N. M. Kulkarni, R. N. Dandekar, R. G. Marathi, G. M. Sankpal, V. P. Rege.

PASS

G. B. Acharya; D. K. Badheka; N. V. Badiani; D. J. Barfiala; A. M. Barve; R. G. Bendre; M. Y. Bhandarkar; S. H. Bhole; M. B. Bondre; G. C. Chinnai (exempted from English, History); B. B. Chitre, P. B. Chitre, N. C. Dala, S. R. Dali, U. H. Dave (exempted from History), K. S. Desai (exempted from History), K. S. Desai, M. L. Desai, R. K. Desai, S. J. Desai, T. D. Desai, V. J. Desai (exempted from Sanskrit, History), Y. M. Desai (exempted from English, History), D. W. Deshmukh, S. V. Deshpande, J. B. Dhokla, B. N. Diwan, S. N. Dixit, V. K. Donde, G. M. Gandhi, S. S. Gavde, V. M. Gokhale, T. M. Gujarathi, A. G. Gupte, D. V. Gupte (exempted from English, History), B. B. Hora, B. L. Jadhav, N. J. Javeri (exempted from History), A. N. Joshi (exempted from English, Sanskrit, History), C. P. Joshi, D. S. Joshi (exempted from History), K. S. Kaikini (exempted from History), G. R. Karambelkar, G. R. Karkhanis, M. M. Karmarkar, K. A. Karnik, E. D. Karulkar (exempted from English, History), V. V. Kotkar, O. B. Kharimodav, B. J. Kinkhabwala, A. B. Kirtikar (exempted from English), D. R. Korane, N. G. Kotwal, S. H. Kulkarni, D. M. Kulkarni, P. K. Laud, G. B. Mantri, R. C. Master, B. N. Mehta, C. D. Mehta, J. D. Mehta, M. M. Mehta (exempted from History), P. M. Mehta, P. V. Mehta (exempted from History), S. M. Mehta, B. U. Merchant, I. U. Merchant, R. B. Merchant, T. R. Merchant, (exempted from History), N. G. Mhatre (exempted from Sanskrit), N. A. Mody, S. R. Mody, V. R. Mohorikar, V. S. Mulherkar, K. R. Munshi, K. V. Naik, H. K. Negandhi, G. G. Page, J. P. Pagnis, P. G. Parekh, M. G. Parikh, N. A. Parkar, B. B. Patani, J. V. Pathak, D. R. Patil (exempted from History), M. S. Pendharkar (exempted from History), P. A. Pendarkar, R. D. Phadke, S. K. Pitre, V. R. Potnis, H. K. Prabhu, G. R. Pradhan, M. R. Pradhan, V. W. Pradhan, R. N. Purandare, G. T. Purohit, T. N. Razade, N. V. Rangnekar, Y. M. Rege, M. A. Sakhardande, N. H. Salaskar, R. M. Sanjanwala, R. V. Satham, M. L. Shah,

N. H. Shah, G. B. Shringarpure, N. N. Shroff, K. D. Shukla, N. D. Shukla, U. N. Solanki, K. R. Sukthankar, B. S. Terunakar, B. K. Thakkar, I. G. Thakore, V. A. Torne (exempted from Sanskrit, Logic), M. K. Triloekar, M. D. Vaidya, R. M. Vasavada, Y. G. Vaze, P. H. Vidwans, H. C. Vin, S. C. Vin, C. H. Vyas (exempted from English, History, Logic), P. N. Waikar, S. G. Walavalkar (exempted from History), H. G. Wandekar, N. M. Acharya, S. B. Agaskar, G. V. Bhide, R. N. Bhonsale, S. S. Dadkar (exempted from Mathematics), M. B. Desai, N. M. Desai, P. M. Desai (exempted from Sanskrit, Mathematics), S. M. Desai, C. L. Gheevale, B. V. Godbole, Y. B. Joshi (exempted from Mathematics), K. R. Kanekar, A. B. Kardi (exempted from Mathematics), S. S. Kawalekar, G. R. Kelkar (exempted from Mathematics), L. A. Kelkar, P. H. Kharod (exempted from Mathematics), G. N. Kuntia, M. V. Modak, S. A. Nadkarni, N. J. Nerurkar, R. V. Panvse, D. D. Patwardhan, R. V. Pavar, I. S. Pavate, G. P. Phadake (exempted from Mathematics), A. D. Prabhu, K. B. Rane, A. S. Rangnekar, V. J. Sahas, B. B. Samant, K. S. Sonam (exempted from Sanskrit, Mathematics), R. J. Tendolkar, D. K. Varde, N. V. Vashi, M. P. Vyas, U. B. Adurkar, G. R. Agaskar, (exempted from French), M. C. Alves, C. N. Bhanasali, C. R. Bhiwader, A. V. Bhohe, M. N. Chubb, M. G. Desai, M. E. DeSouza, P. F. Doctor, K. J. Dubash, J. Fortado, G. S. Iyengar, K. B. Jayakar, J. J. Jesang (exempted from French), B. P. Jhaveri, E. K. Kaka, R. P. Kapadia, H. G. Khairaz, B. K. Kharadi, P. M. Masani, J. P. Mehta, K. J. Mehta, S. D. Mehta, A. M. Mendonca, H. Mendoza, M. A. Mulky, S. Nalavishore, H. P. Paigaoankar, R. F. Papa (exempted from French, Logic), M. V. Parekh, S. P. Photograph, P. M. Poekhanawalla (exempted from French History), C. J. Pratap (exempted from French), V. D. Purohit, M. B. Sakhalakar, P. V. Shah, R. M. Shah, N. L. Sheth, M. D. Shroff, N. D. Shroff, T. H. Somjee, M. M. Unrigar, K. N. Vakil (exempted from French), T. M. Vasi, V. G. Hatalakar, S. Israel, L. D. Nanavati, G. C. Sal-danha, B. K. Talookdar, A. R. Bankza, P. B. Bamboat, M. H. Baria, A. M. Binhanud (exempted from Persian), D. Bose, S. A. Cana, N. M. Contractor, R. M. Desai, K. M. Diwanji, H. C. Dotiwala (exempted from Persian), H. N. Engineer, M. H. Farokhi, J. R. Ghoda (exempted from Persian), V. K. Irani, S. Ismail, S. M. H. Kadri, P. S. Kuka, S. S. Merchant (exempted from Logic), M. C. Munshi, M. Nemazee, M. B. Pardiwalla, I. B. I. Patel, R. E. Patel, U. I. Patel, J. F. Sanjana, A. S. Sarela, M. H. Sayani, M. H. G. Shaikh (exempted from Persian), S. S. Shapurji, H. B. Sujan-singani, C. S. Thakore, N. K. Vakil, H. J. Vevai, N. D. Bharncha, M. I. Bora, M. J. Carvalho, S. P. D'Cruz, R. D'Souza, S. Edwards, B. G. Fonseca, R. V. Kapadia (exempted from History), D. F. Karaka, J. C. D'M. Lisboa, Mas-E. D. Moses, F. Oss (exempted from Logic), R. D. Darashah, N. H. J. Pinto, A. Santos, J. P. Birdy, B. M. Khory (exempted from Avesta-Pahlavi, History), J. S. Mistry (exempted from Avesta-Pahlavi), K. R. Mulla, M. N. Desai, N. N. Desai, M. S. Simon, V. N. Agashe, V. K. Ambedkar, B. K. Iyer, D. M. Bagul (exempted from History), S. B. Bankapur, K. P. Bengeri (exempted from History), V. V. Bhagavat, R. T. Bhargava, S. K. Bhat, V. B. Bhide, V. C. Bhide, S. L. Bhird, V. S. Bhome (exempted from Logic), V. V. Bokil, C. I. Bonde, M. R. Bondre, G. N. Chaudhary, M. R. Chhatrapati (exempted from History), V. P. Damle, B. G. Date, C

"COMPLAINANT'S CHARACTER MERCILESSLY ASSAILED."

MR. VELINKAR ON "SCANDALOUS ALLEGATIONS."

GOVERNMENT AND MR. NARIMAN'S PROSECUTION.

MR. HARVEY'S RECORD CROSS- EXAMINATION.

The cross-examination of Mr. Thomas Harvey was continued on Monday when the Harvey-Nariman Libel Action came up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Nariman inquired whether witness had brought the receipt for centerings supplied to Gaya. Mr. Harvey said that he had brought a statement from the Executive Engineer showing what centerings were handed over to Gaya. Witness said he did not know anything about the original receipt given to the department. He thought it might be on the file but he had not come across it. He did not know whether there was a separate file for receipts but he thought he had sufficient evidence to show the number of centerings given to Gaya.

Mr. Nariman: Do you suggest that articles of the value of Rs. 30,000 were handed over without any receipt?

Mr. Harvey: Well, they might have been because according to a previous arrangement Gaya had to pay a certain sum for all centerings.

Witness then said that eight full sets and eight skeleton sets of the value of Rs. 32,000 were given over to Gaya.

He could not say whether he had got the receipt of centerings given to Gaya. He however said that Mr. Gannon was supplied 2 1/2 sets of centerings for Rs. 4,500.

Continuing, witness said that the centerings which were given to the Ferro Concrete Construction Company were second hand and not new.

Mr. Nariman then requested the Public Prosecutor to produce a Government resolution issued in November, 1925, asking all the officers not to entrust any work to contractors without calling for tenders.

Mr. Walker promised to produce the same at the next hearing.

Mr. Nariman then asked Mr. Harvey whether he, in his capacity as Superintendent Engineer had received such a circular. Mr. Harvey replied in the negative. He, however, promised to have a look at his file of circulars.

Mr. Nariman: The rates of the Bombay Concrete Co. had to be increased because 7/8 in. bars were to be used instead of 5/8 in. as originally?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Did the Government sanction the increase of rates of the Bombay Concrete Construction Co.?

Mr. Harvey: There was a sanction from the Government.

Mr. Nariman asked witness to produce the letter of sanction.

Mr. Velinkar inquired how it was relevant.

As Mr. Nariman wanted to explain the point, Mr. Harvey was asked to leave the Court.

Mr. Nariman then said that the sanction of Government would throw a good deal of light on the question of correctness of the order of 7/8 in. bars. Mr. Harvey had contended that 7/8 in. bars were correctly ordered and not 5/8 in. bars, and the Government sanction would show what bars were actually used for piles at that time.

The Magistrate overruled the objection raised by Mr. Velinkar.

The Public Prosecutor was requested to produce the sanction from Government under reference and a resolution of Government on the same subject issued in September 1925.

The cross-examination of Mr. Harvey on the question of the sale of surplus stores to Manechand Jeevraj was then resumed.

Witness said that the deposit money was paid on October 20, and the receipt was issued on October 21. The cheque for the amount was paid to the Secretary and not to the witness.

Mr. Nariman: Did you ask Manechand Jeevraj to bring the cheque at 5 p.m. on October 20?

Mr. Harvey: I do not recollect.

Mr. Harvey further said that he did not recollect whether he had given any time limit within which the deposit was to be paid.

Mr. Nariman: Can you say how Manechand Jeevraj came to know of your arrival in Bombay?

Mr. Harvey: How can I? I can't.

Mr. Nariman: Did you ask all those who made offers to revise their offers in respect of mild steel bars?

Mr. Harvey: No, it would have been useless to do so.

Witness then said that Mr. Hamid acted for him in his absence on leave and he resumed charge of his office on the morning of 19th. Witness did not know whether Mr. Hamid had anything to do

with the completion of the negotiations with Manechand Jeevraj.

Continuing, witness said that there was one Mr. Caldwell who was Executive Engineer in charge of the Mechanical and material section at Matunga and he (Mr. Caldwell) had met witness at the Mok station on his (witness's) arrival from Home.

Mr. Nariman: Did Mr. Caldwell tell you anything about surplus mild steel bars?

Mr. Harvey: I don't think.

Mr. Nariman: Did he see you on the 19th when you took over charge?

Mr. Harvey: I don't recollect.

Mr. Nariman: Had he any talk with you about the transaction with Manechand Jeevraj before the completion of the sale and after your arrival?

Mr. Harvey: I don't recollect.

Mr. Nariman: I take it he had no voice in the transactions as an Executive Engineer Mechanical and Materials?

Mr. Harvey: In the ordinary course the offers should have been sent to him and he should have submitted the same with his report to us.

A LETTER PRODUCED.

Mr. Nariman at this stage produced a letter addressed by Manechand Jeevraj to Mr. T. Harvey.

Mr. Nariman: So far as Manechand's offer is concerned, it came direct to you?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Harvey said that offers for surplus stores should have ordinarily been sent to Mr. Caldwell and it was his duty to send these offers for his (witness's) recommendations.

Mr. Nariman: When the offers were sent to you it was your duty to make recommendations to Government?

Mr. Harvey: It was Mr. Bell, the Secretary to the department who must have made the recommendations because he knew more of the transaction.

Mr. Nariman: He completed the sale with anybody's recommendation?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

At this stage, Mr. Velinkar wanted to explain matters by reading some extracts from Government files.

Mr. Nariman objecting said that he was rather suspicious when documents which were not produced when demanded, were coming voluntarily.

The objection was upheld.

Mr. Nariman: When you took this offer to Mr. Bell, was there any minimum rate fixed by Government for the sale of mild steel bars?

Mr. Harvey: I don't recollect.

Continuing, Mr. Harvey said that it was Government who generally fixed rates for surplus material as a temporary measure and the minimum rate of surplus mild steel bars sold to Manechand was also circulated.

Mr. Nariman: Did you ask the Secretary to complete the sale transactions although there was a Government resolution stipulating a minimum price and did the Secretary do so in contravention of the resolution?

Mr. Velinkar asked how the question was relevant.

"SALES HURRIED THROUGH."

Mr. Nariman then explained how his question was relevant. He said that as he had said before, the sale was hurried through and completed in very suspicious circumstances. Several offers were rejected on the ground that they did not reach the minimum rates but a tender of Manechand Jeevraj was suddenly received and accepted although their offer also was much below the minimum. What he was trying to prove was that it was Mr. Harvey and not Mr. Nariman who was directly concerned with the transaction.

The Magistrate overruled the objection.

Continuing, witness said that the tenders were invited for the whole lot of surplus stores and the prices were also to be quoted for the same and no individual articles.

PERSONAL LETTERS.

Referring to the letter addressed personally to Mr. Harvey by Manechand Jeevraj, Mr. Nariman asked:

Are there any more letters addressed personally to you or to any other officers which you can produce?

Mr. Harvey: No. I don't know any.

Mr. Nariman: Was there any offer from

Government of India stores for mild steel bars?

Mr. Harvey: Not to my knowledge. They had only inquired whether the bars were square or round.

Witness agreed that brokers were appointed for effecting the sale and Mr. Anderson was one of them. One Mr. Lyon had also applied for being appointed a broker and he had made an offer for all the bars except 7/8 in. ones at Rs. 100 per ton. As far as witness remembered Anderson was the only broker appointed; but about 60 tons of bars were sold to Bhaskar Kashinath direct by the department.

Proceeding, Mr. Harvey said that it was originally fixed that Manechand Shival should clear the bars by February 26, but he was not able to do so and so he got an extension upto March 15, and within the extended time he had cleared all but 300 tons which were cleared within a month after that. For not clearing the stock in time no penalty was imposed although the contractor had committed a breach of agreement. The agreement, witness said, had clearly laid down that in case of any breach of terms the deposit of Rs. 20,000 was to be forfeited. Witness did not know that the contractor had sold these bars at a very high rate.

FIRST DELIVERY OF BARS.

Mr. Nariman asked when the first delivery of the bars was taken.

Mr. Harvey was saying something when Mr. Velinkar intervened objecting to the question.

After Mr. Harvey left the Court, Mr. Nariman explained that as he had said before the sum of Rs. 5,000 showed in the account books of Manechand Jeevraj as paid towards labour, was paid long before the bars were cleared for the first time.

Moreover, all payments were made by the contractor in cheques while that particular amount of Rs. 5,000 was paid in cash. The date of the first clearance of the bars was, therefore, absolutely necessary, argued Mr. Nariman.

The Magistrate overruled the objection and allowed the question.

Mr. Harvey said that the date of the

the whole stock at a much higher rate within six months?

Mr. Harvey: I don't.

As Mr. Velinkar objected again, Mr. Nariman explained that not only had Anderson made an offer but he had actually sold bars worth Rs. 12,000 within a few days.

At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH

When hearing was resumed after lunch the Public Prosecutor produced the Government Resolutions regarding the increase in the rates of mild steel bars supplied to the Bombay Concrete Co. and the procedure to be followed in giving contracts. The resolutions were put in as exhibits.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER'S LETTER.

A letter written by the Superintending Engineer to Mr. Anderson, the broker, in which the minimum price fixed for mild steel bars was quoted by the former was produced in the Court and was read out. Mr. Harvey was then further cross-examined on the subject.

He said that the letter authorised Mr. Anderson to secure orders for the bars and asked whether he did canvass some orders, witness said he had nothing about it in his files.

Mr. Nariman: I put it to you that Anderson did get two orders and if they had been accepted there would have been a profit of Rs. 4,000?

Mr. Velinkar objected to the question.

Mr. Nariman: Can you tell me, Mr. Harvey, where these bars were delivered to Manechand?

Mr. Harvey: At Matunga.

Mr. Nariman: Anderson had offered to buy the whole stock at Rs. 140 per ton for Dalvi and Shalebhoj?

Mr. Harvey: I don't know.

Mr. Nariman: Is it not a fact that Manechand were given about a mile of rails ordered by mistake at a favourable rate?

Mr. Velinkar objected to the question

know anything about it but as large quantities were required urgently orders were placed locally.

Mr. Nariman: But Shalebhoj ordered it from England and got it in time?

Mr. Harvey: Possibly.

Mr. Nariman: And yet it was necessary according to you that orders should be placed locally?

Mr. Harvey's reply was not audible.

Mr. Nariman: You applied to the Government for sanctioning prosecution against me?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Did you base your application on the same case as you have stated in the information or have you altered it?

Mr. Velinkar objected to the question and the objection was upheld.

Mr. Nariman: Was any supplementary application made?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Further cross-examined witness said that overseers were appointed by Government on his recommendation which was generally based on the recommendation of the Executive Engineers.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MR. HARVEY.

Mr. Velinkar at this stage referred to the allegation of Mr. Nariman about Rs. 5,000 and said that the complainant's character had been mercilessly assailed by the accused. To prove that it was unfair and required some evidence to substantiate the allegations, Mr. Velinkar cited a case from Jenkins' Law Reporter. According to that case, counsel for the accused should prove the allegations soon after they were made and only after that further cross-examination could be gone into.

The Magistrate was of opinion that Mr. Nariman had every right to make an allegation and cross-examine witness on that point whether he was prepared to substantiate it by calling witnesses or not.

Mr. Velinkar: But, your Worship, the allegations are simply scandalous.

Mr. Nariman: Naturally they are in the opinion of the learned prosecution counsel. They never expected all this to come out here, possibly.

Further cross-examined, Mr. Harvey said that some of the subordinate higher staff were outsiders. Witness did not know that some of the relatives of the Executive Engineers were working as contractors. Witness did not know either Valimahomed or Schomic.

Mr. Nariman: Where is Mr. Hamid?

Mr. Harvey: I believe in Delhi.

Mr. Nariman: He writes you?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: You don't?

Mr. Harvey: I do.

Mr. Nariman: In connection with the case?

Mr. Velinkar objected to the question

GOD-SPEED TO RT. HON SASTRI.

A public meeting to bid farewell to the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, will be held to-day (Tuesday) at Sir Cawasjee Jehangir Hall, at 6 p.m. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. The first four rows in the centre of the Hall will be reserved for ladies.

but the objection was overruled.

Mr. Nariman: And where is Mr. Sykes?

Mr. Harvey: In Bombay.

Mr. Nariman: You were writing to him when he was not here?

Mr. Harvey: No.

GOVERNMENT'S MOTIVE.

Mr. Nariman: First you instructed the Public Prosecutor regarding the case?

Mr. Velinkar objected to the question.

Mr. Nariman said he wanted to show the motive of the Government in sanctioning the prosecution, by the question.

The court was of opinion that they were not concerned with the motives of the Government. The question was therefore disallowed.

Mr. Harvey then explained that his complaint was about Mr. Nariman's allegation regarding the higher officers receiving secret commission.

Mr. Nariman: So far as you are concerned does it make any difference whether any allegations about secret commissions are made or not?

Mr. Harvey: It makes none.

Mr. Nariman: But you wanted an investigation?

Mr. Harvey: I did.

Mr. Nariman: You wanted a committee to sit and investigate thoroughly?

Mr. Harvey: That is so.

Mr. Nariman: That is to say you wanted a public investigation?

Mr. Harvey: Who are the public? What do I care for them?

Mr. Nariman: I made the allegation in public and you don't care for the public!

Mr. Harvey: And the result is this case.

Mr. Nariman: Now, Mr. Harvey you wanted a thorough investigation. So did I. But what is to be investigated if there are no allegations?

Mr. Harvey: But you went too far!

Mr. Nariman: Oh, I see! So you wanted me to praise all of you, the officers and the Government would then have thought fit to investigate.

Mr. Harvey: I don't say so. I say that you made reckless allegations.

Mr. Nariman: And you wanted moderate allegations?

On Mr. Velinkar's inquiring about the relevancy of the question, Mr. Nariman explained that both the parties in the case wanted thorough investigations and none could possibly be started unless somebody made allegations. And when allegations were actually made by one party, the other side instead of demanding an investigation took up a hostile attitude and joined hands with the Government instituted proceedings against him.

Mr. Nariman then wanted the produc-

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public Meeting to bid farewell to Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri, Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m. Mrs. Naidu presiding.

Opening ceremony of the Fellowship School at the hand of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivas Sastri, P.C., Chowpatty Sea Face, at 10 a.m. (S.T.)

Harwood League: G. I. P. vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 8.

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. R. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 9.

Harwood League: Royal Artillery vs. Y. M. C. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Police vs. Attached Section, Oval, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 10.

First LL. B. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Harwood League: First Division R. A. M. C. vs. G. I. P., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

M. C. A. Oval, 5-45 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

S.S. "Macedonia" with mails of 26th ult. expected at 4 a.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Rajputana" with mails from London of 2nd instant, left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 4th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Laurezo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. "Wauchope" via Dhamshodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day Tuesday.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs, Calcutta, notifies that normal working between Calcutta and Madras, Bombay and Northern India has now been resumed.

MRS. SAKINABAI DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Huchani Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. R. D. Chiny, the total attendance for the month of May was 5,444 out of which 841 were males, 2,216 females, and 2,387 children.

CALL FOR NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteers of various National Volunteer Corps are requested to be present at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Tuesday) to preserve order at the public meeting in honour of Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastri.

"CITY'S HEALTH."

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. on Monday:—Small-pox attacks 6, deaths 3; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 84; The total mortality this day last year was 82.

ENGLISH MAELS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of 26th ultimo arrived at Aden at noon on the 5th instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day. Its ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m. on Friday, the 10th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Sado Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 2nd June and is due to arrive here on or about the 29th June.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA).

An ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Association of the Institute of Engineers (India) will be held in the Association's Reading Room, at Phoenix Building, corner of Spry and Graham Roads, Ballard Estate, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. The programme will include cinema films of shipbuilding and aviation and a lantern lecture on electric locomotives by Mr. H. Mullenoux. The meeting will be open to the public.

APOLLO BUNDER "FIND"

The dead body, which was discovered among the rocks at Apollo Bunder, Bombay, on Friday last and which was taken to Doongurwadi for burial by the men of the Parsi Pinchayat, was subsequently identified as that of Sohrab Shapoorji Framji Pavri, aged 27, who was a student in the St. Xavier's College and who resided with his parents on the third floor of Noorani Chawl, on Picket Road, Bombay.

Owing to vacation at his College he was free to move about and did not return home on Thursday night. His father thought that he might have stayed with one of his friends, but when his son did not turn up on Friday night his suspicions were aroused. Some one informed him of a dead body having been removed to the morgue. He made inquiries and from the pair of boots his son had put on, he concluded that the dead body was that of his son.

tion of certain documents which could not be brought till the next hearing.

At this stage five more hours were added to the record cross-examination which has been going on for over 85 hours of Mr. Thomas Harvey and further cross-examination was postponed to Monday, the 13th instant.



Priscilla Dean in "A Cafe in Cairo" which is being screened in Globe Cinema this week.

first clearance of bars was October 24, 1925.

Mr. Nariman: Can you find the receipts for Rs. 5,000 paid by Manechand Shival?

Mr. Harvey: No, I can't.

Mr. Nariman: When was Anderson appointed as a broker?

Mr. Harvey: He does not seem to have been actually appointed. His name was sent to the Government and in the meanwhile he worked as a broker.

Mr. Nariman: So he worked without being appointed by Government?

LAW and BUSINESS

Prof. Davar's Books for Students
Law, Accountancy and Business
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Five best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College, are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher of Commerce in India. Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B.Com. students all over India.

1. COMPANY LAW (1921): A book written specially for business-men and students of Commerce, Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared Index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1925, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in the large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation, Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7.8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1927.

HOSTILITY TO BOMBAY.

The announcement of the decision of the Government of India regarding protection to the Indian cotton industry, simultaneously with the publication of the Report of the Cotton Industry Tariff Board, furnishes one more example of the determined, implacable and unswerving hostility of the present Government of India, to anything, any suggestion, that emanates from Bombay. The Report of the Cotton Industry Tariff Board is itself not only a belated production, evidencing in its findings and recommendations a hopeless confusion of the very basic ideas about the reference made to them, but it is also irreconcilably divided as regards the principal recommendations for the safeguarding of the industry. We shall review on another occasion this curious document, whose length and complexity make it impossible to comment on it to-day, however provoking it may be of a critical exposure. For the moment, however, we think it necessary to expose the unreasoning hostility of the present Government of India—inspired and dominated as they are by that implacable enemy of Bombay interests, Sir Basil Blackett—to any suggestion for betterment emanating from this side of the country. The Report, though divided as to the recommendations, is agreed as to the fact of the depression, which, the Commissioners are also agreed, is more intense in this city than anywhere else. They are still further agreed as to the disastrous effects, on this industry at least, of Sir Basil's currency experiments, though, of course, they voice their dissatisfaction with the restraint and decorum and circumspection characteristic of such rambling documents. It is, perhaps, out of resentment against this express or implied criticism of his pet projects and achievements that Sir Basil has decided to teach the Tariff Board and those who were foolish enough to trust to it, who is the master in this country; and hence the unusual haste with which the Government of India have committed themselves to a declaration of policy without consulting the Legislature on one of the most vital issues affecting the welfare of millions of her people direct, and of still more millions indirectly.

Admitting that Japanese competition is, for the moment at least, effective in the depression of the cotton industry in this country, Government have, however, the temerity to advance the fantastic ground of an "established" industry not needing the kind of protection recommended by the majority report of Messrs. Kaul and Subba Rao. They have offered no reasons to show why this must be considered of the nature of those "established" industries, whatever that may mean in the jargon or mysteries of the bureaucracy—and still they want the world to believe that merely on the strength of *ipse dixit* by the Government pundits who draft or issue such resolutions the industry must be pronounced, in spite of universal admission of an intense depression now affecting it to be not in need of the needful measures of protection. "Government accept the Board's finding that until the amended Factory Law comes into operation Japanese mills have an advantage over Indian mills on the average of 4 per cent on both yarn and cotton manufactures; but Government hold that the majority miscalculated partly and that the advantage of Japan in respect of cloth manufacture is 10 per cent and not 12 1/2 per cent. This advantage was already covered by the existing 11 per cent duty. No additional duty on Japanese cotton piece-goods is, therefore, held to be justifiable." So says in effect Sir Basil, the oracle of the Government of India, in the name of the Government of India. This is the tragedy of a mistaken conception of the very ideal at stake. It was a mistaken strategy on the part of those mill-owners who sought to obtain an immediate protection only against the specific and temporary hardship or unfair competition from Japan. What the industry needed, what the country requires, is a careful formulation of the very basic ideal industrial development against all-comers, whether Japan or Germany, United States or the United Kingdom. The Government of India have hoist the mill-owners with their own petard by holding that no protection against the

specific competition of Japan is admissible, and for the rest they may whistle. We trust such tactics on the part of the Government will be exposed as they deserve to be, and the country's representatives will be united in their protest against such entirely one-sided decisions taken in the most unseemly haste.

If the Tariff Board has woefully failed in its task, the Government of India have added insult to the injury done to the industry by this failure by their callous attitude which is open only to this interpretation that they do not welcome the development of Indian industry. Even the pitiful and solitary concession of remission of duty on textile machinery and mill stores is not made without a characteristic display of sickening hypocrisy. Government, we are told, are unwilling to differentiate between industry and industry by allowing one to import free of duty articles on which other industries have to pay duty and they threaten re-imposition of the duty which they propose to remit for three years as soon as industry in India dealing with such machinery requires it or establishes a case for protection. Apart from the fact that there is no immediate prospect of mill machinery being manufactured in India, the Government of India conveniently ignore the fact that to facilitate the free importation of all such machinery and accessories is their duty and that any tax on them is unjustifiable. The remission of the duty is, therefore, only a reparation of a wrong done to the Indian cotton industry and the reluctance and half-heartedness with which they make it is a measure of their general attitude of hostility to Bombay and its industries.

FOREST MALADMINISTRATION.

The Annual Forest Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1925-26 shows little, if any, real progress. The Presidency possesses very rich forests and it should be possible by wise administration, expert silviculture, and organised enterprise to make the forests proper a good source of revenue and to make those forest areas adjoining tilled land subserve the purposes of agriculture. Things in our Presidency, however, are strangely topsy-turvy. The forests are not properly exploited, and, as if to make amends for this neglect, agriculturists in the neighbourhood of forests are fleeced of their scanty earnings in return for what are called concessions. Experiments in silviculture have been haphazard and often schemes of obvious utility escape the attention of Government. It appears, for example, from the report of the Director of Industries for the year 1924-25 that several enquiries were made of the Director for information about matchwood available in our forests but that, when he referred the enquiries to the Forest authorities, they could hardly supply any useful information. It is something, however, that very recently a research branch has been inaugurated and in their resolution on the Forest Report under consideration, the Government assure the public that they "watch with interest the experiments that are being made in the plantation of trees suitable for matchwood."

Now, let us see how the agriculturists in the neighbourhood of forest fare under the Forest officials' regime. The policy professed by Government is unexceptionable. An old Resolution of 1891 lays down that "in its management of forests the ease and contentment of the people is an object of greater solicitude to Government than the realisation of revenue" and that "Government have no desire to increase their forest revenue by the curtailment of conceded privileges or of local supply or by the levy of excessive charges for grass and other minor forest produce." The resolution proceeds to say: "The benefit of any revenue so obtained would be altogether insufficient to counterbalance the hardship and irritation that would be caused were the ryots unduly pressed in the matter of obtaining fuel and firewood, grazing for their cattle or grass for thatching and other household purposes." This is the policy in theory. What has been the practice? For a whole generation or more every word of the above Resolution has been ruthlessly set at naught. Grazing, which was originally free, is now considerably restricted and heavily charged, though there are Government orders to charge only nominal fees. The income from grazing has been steadily increasing. From Rs. 279,000 in 1920 it has risen in the year under report to Rs. 511,000. It is significant, however, that in many places the area open to grazing has been steadily curtailed and in 1925-26 there were nearly a thousand animals less admitted to grazing. It is no wonder that offences of unauthorised grazing rose from 5936 in 1924-25 to 6495 in 1925-26. "The area open to grazing is nearly everywhere sufficient," says the Report complacently. But the elected Councillors on the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee unanimously report that "grazing area is hardly sufficient in many places."

This, however, is only one of the numerous grievances of the peasants in forest areas. Little protection is given against wild animals which damage crops. Few licences for the use of arms are given and good fencing is made very costly by the high charges for materials demanded by forest officials. We shall notice but one more grievance. Though the privileges of the peasants have been curtailed in every way their responsibilities are enforced

OPEN LETTER

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SRINIVAS SASTRI, INDIAN COMMISSIONER, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Shastriji,

Fortune has been exceedingly kind to you. Wearing the mantle of Gokhale at the very commencement of your public career, you started life with a handicap in your favour that ought to have taken you very far indeed on the road to greatness and in the region of service to your fatherland. Possessed of no mean intelligence and education; gifted with the arts that please and the graces that adorn mankind, you should have been by this time among the undisputed leaders of your countrymen, with whom your word would be a sacred law. And yet, fate, in seeming kindness, has in reality been very cruel to you. Martial wrote of a wilful maid in the days when the Roman Empire was at its height:—

"She said her traditions had taught her
That she as a nobleman's daughter
Couldn't marry a Knight,
Tho' a Baron she might,
And then she eloped with a Porter."

Without any disrespect, don't you think there is a parallel in your case? Head of the Servants of India Society in apostolic succession next after the founder, what is your real service to India? They needed you for their own Imperialist ends, in the days when the holding together of the Indian Empire had become a mighty problem, thanks to the impending eve of the peaceful revolt inaugurated by Mahatmaji; and so they made you their nominee and mouth-piece in the Imperial Conference of 1921. But what did you achieve in that gathering that was for the real benefit of India and the Indians, even as members of the British Empire? True, some of the Dominions did join in a pious resolution recognising equality of rights of all imperial citizens in all the parts of the Empire; but the one Dominion where such equality is most badly needed in a form somewhat more tangible than a paper resolution, your advocacy could secure nothing but a further stiffening of the attitude of its authorities. If showed them up, I grant, as heedless and heartless enemies of real and lasting solidarity of the Empire on which the sun never sets; but what of that? What do the Bothas and the Smutses and even the Hertzogs care about such a trifle as moral superiority on their side? And what did the British Imperial authorities say to us by way of redress of that eternal grievance, an unforgettable shame of the supreme British Government that under their aegis the Indians in South Africa occupy a worse position than they ever had before under the Boers? The Boers against whom the Britons, and we in alliance with the Britons, fought are now dictators of the situation in South Africa; and even if the separatist element ever succeeds in achieving its object, it would have ample precedent, though lacking in any principle, for keeping the Indians excluded like pariahs. Reflect on this, Shastriji, before you allow the mellifluous compliments that I have no doubt, are now being showered upon you from all quarters for taking up a "Mission," which has a degree of novelty to recommend it to you, not to mention the more substantial advantages attached to the show.

"Revenons a nos moutons" for a while, and let us speak of the Imperial Conference of 1921 once again. Was it not the occasion for the British Government to consult you about the then impending visit of the Prince of Wales, with special reference to the new agitation of Non-cooperation then in full blast? I have heard it whispered that you advised definitely against the visit; but the die had already been cast by Lord Reading, and his Lordship's honour was pledged to carry through the visit, even at the cost

with undue severity. Every person enjoying any "privilege" in a reserved or protected forest is bound to take steps, whether so required by any officer or not, to extinguish fire in such forest of which he has knowledge. If any person fails to do so he is liable to be punished with imprisonment. That is not all. If a fire is not extinguished, all villagers residing within a few miles are punished with higher grazing fees, including those who actually helped. This communal punishment is barbarous and disgraceful and is rightly condemned

by all the non-official members of the Forest Enquiry Committee. If those peasants who help in extinguishing forest fires are rewarded, and if only those guilty of gross neglect are charged grazing fees, the rest being quite exempt from such fees, if, in general, the pious Resolution about Forest policy were followed with half the humanity that its words breathe, we would hear much less of forest fires, thefts of forest produce, murders of Forest officials and all those ugly incidents which now disfigure the Forest Reports.

All this has, of course, a bearing on your present position. It is, however, like a geometrical point, which has position without magnitude. You may be known and styled as the Agent-General of India, and be compared to ambassador extraordinary; but believe me, all this is misleading. Indians have no chance in the colonies or elsewhere until they are masters in their own country, until they are in a position to threaten substantial reprisals in the event of their just claims being disregarded. And to achieve that position, the place of every true Indian patriot is in India itself. Our fight lies in our own country. You know the country is in a crisis. On the one hand, we all expect the advent of a Royal Commission to consider the further advance of India on the road to self-government. On the other hand, we have such intense and innumerable internecine divisions that one might reasonably doubt if the divisions would not be exploited by the stranger in our midst to our own undoing; and that, even if a substantial step forward in self-government is taken, whether we shall be able to retain and maintain the advance thus forced upon us. Don't you think at this moment, the place of every true patriot is in India? You may excuse yourself by pleading you are unequal to the task, unrecognised as important enough to give a lead in such questions. But, in my opinion, it rests with you to seize this opportunity, all the greater for a man who is untainted by any suspicion, for or against, of a communal bias. It rests with you entirely whether posterity will think of you as a veritable genius, a real statesman and a servant of India, or whether it will class you with thousands of your nondescript, backboneless, self-styled Liberal followers, who are:—

"Cleric before and Lay behind,
A lawless Lindsey-woolsey brother,
Half of one order, and half of another."

Consider this well before you consign yourself to a living grave in South Africa, and believe me to be always.

DIEU ET MON DROIT.

Notes of the Day

India's Ambassador.

We have over and over again emphasised in these columns that the position of Indians overseas will never improve until India becomes mistress in her own house. This fact cannot be over-emphasised; but it does not mean that we should not exploit to the utmost whatever opportunities present themselves before us, even under the present dispensation, of helping our fellow-countrymen overseas. The South African Agreement, unsatisfactory as it is, and the appointment of the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri as Agent-General, offer one such opportunity. We, therefore, do not accept the view of the writer of the Open Letter to Mr. Sastri, which we publish elsewhere, that Mr. Sastri is not well advised in proceeding on his mission to South Africa. The writer ignores the fact that, as Mahatma Gandhi wrote the other day, Mr. Sastri has yielded to the pressure of friends in accepting the office of the first Ambassador for India in South Africa, at the sacrifice of his cherished wishes, solely with the object of serving his fellow-countrymen there who would never get such another opportunity of ameliorating their condition. In Gandhiji's view "it was impossible to find a worthier, abler and more impartial representative than the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri" and it is a view which the country shares with him. As a representative of a country which is not yet free he may not be able to secure for Indians the rights that are due to them, but his countrymen have full confidence that he will serve their cause faithfully and courageously.

Welcome Back.

Our most cordial greetings to Sardar Kharak Singh, the Akali hero, who has just been released. We welcome him back to freedom, or shall we say comparative freedom, and to national service. Though the Government branded him as a seditious, the whole country will acclaim him as a fearless defender of his religion and of his country. Before and during his imprisonment Government tried every means to break his spirit and that of his followers. But he scorned to purchase freedom through submission. He and his followers, who have silently suffered untold hardships during the last few years have given the whole country a splendid object-lesson in non-violent but uncompromising struggle for freedom. We have no doubt but that the brave Sardar will forthwith resume that struggle. Indeed, he has already done so. Even in jail he must have been fairly well informed of the country's plight. A seasoned general as he is, he has instinctively felt that the one thing that we now need, first and foremost, is unity, both communal and political. Hence his clarion call, as soon as he stepped out of jail, to all communities to sink their differences and unite. One can only hope that the heart-warming message of a brave soul will not fall on deaf ears.

Blood-Money.

Sir T. Sadashiv Iyer, retired Judge of the Madras High Court, may be trusted if any man may be, to weigh his words well. Presiding over the Nilgiri Temperance Federation annual meeting on Sunday last, he unequivocally expressed his opinion that "after dealing with criminal cases for over sixteen years it was his firm conviction that 95 per cent. of the murders were due to the influence of drink." He added that, to fight drink, if the State could not find revenue, it must borrow money. Percentages may slightly vary with circumstances, but the most elaborate statistics brought together and analysed in the United States of America by dispassionate professors and experienced officials in various departments, have proved beyond the shadow of doubt that at least 50 per cent. of the crime in wet countries is due directly or indirectly to the use of liquor. Liquor revenue is tainted money, if not blood-money. No Government that values life and morals can say with any decency, "Make good the liquor revenue and then talk of prohibition." Is no Minister in India capable of the courage to say "Down with the liquor, unconditionally" and then to appeal to the public to help him with his budget? Prohibition would be a blessing even if it were not paying. It saves much more valuable things than money. It saves men from descending to the level of beasts.

Wanted Fair Play.

The Bengal Government seek to admit Indians to the Bengal Pilot Service on equal terms with the British. Nay, they even reserve certain posts for Indians and profess disappointment at suitable candidates not being available. The fact is that such impossible conditions are attached to the posts that even the reservation turns out to be an effective bar. One condition is that in addition to the necessary training the candidate should have sufficiently long previous service to his credit. Now here is an annoyingly vicious circle. For, evidently one cannot show service without being admitted even to the lower grades of a service. Besides, during the War many Europeans who had training but not service to their credit were freely admitted to the Pilot Service. The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has rightly represented to Government that what could be done for Europeans before could be done for Indians now. Unable to meet this argument of consistency, vested interests are trying to raise the bogey that insurance company would not insure ships manned by Indians without previous service. Did these companies fail to insure ships when Europeans in the same position manned them? Let there be fair play or open favouritism. The latter is less galling than racial discrimination by the backdoor.

STONE FOR BREAD.

MONT-FORD REPORT'S DEFECT.

NEED FOR CONCENTRATION ON LOCAL BODIES

MEANS FOR EFFECTIVE SWARAJ

MADRAS, June 6.

The "Hindu" publishes an interview with Col. Wedgewood, M.P. in which the Col. says he is very anxious to get the Royal Commission appointed as soon as possible. He does not think any effective Swaraj can be brought about without working from the bottom. That was the one side left by the Montague Chelmsford Report. He says more attention ought to be paid to the constitution, powers of and taxation levied by the District Boards, Municipalities and Panchayats. He has already expressed his views on communal representation in articles to Lala Lajpatrai's "People". He hopes the cessation of the Provincial contributions will mean more money for education in the provinces.—Free Press.

"MOST DIFFICULT FLIGHT."

COSTE SPENDS 15 HOURS IN FOG AND RAIN

LONDON, June 6.

Paris.—Coste descended at Nijtagorsk 75 miles northwest of Ekaterinburg after flying a distance of 3120 miles. "This is the most arduous and most difficult flight I have experienced" telegraphs Coste. The last fifteen hours were spent in fog.

SPECIAL MEETING OF A.I.C.C.

TO BE CONVENED IN JULY

MADRAS, June 6.

The General Secretary of the Congress announces that a requisition signed by more than thirty members of the A. I. C. C. had been received for convening a special meeting to consider the resolutions of the Working Committee passed on the 18th May regarding the interpretation of the Congress resolution of the Working Committee regarding the conduct of the Madras Swarajists, and also to consider convening a special Congress to consider the future programme. A meeting of the Committee will be convened in the latter half of July. The date and place will be announced later.—Free Press.

and rain. Petrol was jettisoned to lighten the machine which searched for three hours for open space to descend in Ural Forest.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN LANDS AT EISELEBEN

LONDON, June 6.

Sir Austen Chamberlain on Columbia has landed at Eisleben in Saxony.—Reuter.

COLUMBIA SIGHTED OFF LANDS END

LONDON, June 5.

The "Columbia" was sighted at 8/20 this evening, off Lands End, heading up the Channel.—Reuter.

New York.—"Mauretania" wireless at 3/30 this afternoon that a monoplane with markings similar to Chamberlains "Columbia" circled over the ship and flew off eastward "flying fine." The position given in Mauretania's message is 360 miles east of Scilly Islands.—Reuter.

LINDBERGH'S RECORD BROKEN

LONDON, June 6.

Berlin.—Shortage of petrol compelled Sir Austen Chamberlain to land at Eisleben in Saxony at 5 a.m. after forty-two hours' flying, beating Lindbergh's long-distance record. The machine left for Hale to take petrol to enable the Americans to reach Berlin, where enormous crowds were waiting all night. Numerous planes continuously formed the escort to "Columbia".—Reuter.

NO NEWS STILL

LONDON, June 6.

Notwithstanding the officially instituted enquiries in likely places, Reuter learns that there is still no news of the flying Officer. Cocks, since he left Konig on May 25th.—Reuter.

NO PROTECTION TO MILL INDUSTRY.

The Report of the Indian Tariff Board has just been issued:—

This Tariff Board was appointed by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 341 T. (9), dated June 10th, 1926, the first four paragraphs of which are reproduced below:—

"The Government of India have received an application from the Bombay Mill-owners' Association requesting that the Tariff Board, or some other Committee similarly constituted and with similar powers, may be directed to enquire into the causes of the present depression in the Bombay cotton textile industry and to suggest the measures which might be taken to restore it to prosperity."

2. The Government of India agree that this enquiry should be made, and consider that it should be held as soon as possible. The Tariff Board is, however, at present fully occupied with the statutory enquiry into the steel industry required by the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1924. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to appoint a second Tariff Board for the purpose of the enquiry into the cotton textile industry, with the following terms of reference:—

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(1) to investigate the condition of the cotton textile industry in India, with special reference to the industry in Bombay and Ahmedabad;

(2) to examine the causes of the depression in the industry and to report whether they are of a temporary or permanent character;

(3) in particular, to consider whether, and if so to what extent, the depression is due to the competition of other countries in the home and export trade;

(4) to report whether, having regard (i) to the fact that the industry has long been firmly established in India, and (ii) to the interests of the consumer and to all other interests affected,—

(a) the industry is in need of protection, and

(b) if so, in what form and for what period protection should be given; and

(5) to make any other recommendations that are germane to the subject.

The following were the members of the Board:—

PRESIDENT: F. Noyce, Esq., C.S.I., C.B.E., I. C.S.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul, C. S. I., C.I.E., N.S. Subba Rao Esq., M.A., Bar-at-Law, Principal and Professor of Economics, Maharaja's College, Mysore.

The Report is signed by the Board the Chairman, Mr. Noyce, signing it subject to a minute of dissent. The first chapter deals with the terms of reference, the second gives a brief survey of the progress of the cotton textile industry from 1899 to 1922 as a preliminary to the examination the Board make in Chapter III of the nature and extent of the present depression in the industry. In Chapters IV to VII, the Board discuss the extent to which the depression may be attributed to world factors, to foreign competition, to other causes affecting the Indian industry as a whole and to causes special to Bombay. In Chapter VIII the Board present the result of their enquiries into costs of production and discuss the inferences to be drawn from these in regard to the relative advantages possessed by Bombay and other centres. In Chapters IX to XII, the Board examine the extent to which remedies for the depression are to be found in internal economies in the industry, improvements in its organization, changes in the Tariff and the grant of State and other than in the form of Tariff changes. In Chapter XIII, they deal with two special applications for tariff changes—for protection for hosiery and remission of duty on yarn of cotton about 40s.

The following is the summary of conclusions and recommendations of the Board:—

(3). Our conclusions and recommendations may be summarised as follows:—

FEATURE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

(1) The most striking feature in the history of the cotton textile industry in India from 1899 to 1922 is the expansion in every direction, especially in weaving (para. 7).

(2) Other important features in the history of this period are the loss of the export trade in yarn, the gradually decreasing dominance of Bombay and the increasing share of Japan in the import trade (para. 7).

DEPRESSION IN INDUSTRY.

(3) The present depression in the cotton textile industry has been and is much more acutely felt in Bombay than in other centres (para. 12).

(4) The mills which have spinning departments only have been affected to a greater extent than mills which have both spinning and weaving departments (para. 12).

(5) The demand for protection has not

A STILL-BORN REPORT.

BOARD'S DIFFICULTY IS GOVERNMENT'S OPPORTUNITY.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY RECOMMENDATIONS SET ASIDE.

PROMISED REMISSION OF MACHINERY DUTY

SIMLA, June 6.

The Cotton Textile Tariff Board's Report and the Government's decision thereon are published. The report is unanimous except on a point of importance regarding the nature and the extent of protection. The Government of India have in this respect rejected both the majority and the minority view.

CLAIM FOR PROTECTION.

The Board finds that the depression is felt more acutely in Bombay than in other centres in India. The Millowners themselves are partly responsible for the depression, which is also partly due to competition from Japan, and partly to competition from mills in other parts of India. The Board does not find that the competition from the United Kingdom is a contributing cause to the depression. Japanese competition is held to be severely affecting the industry in respect both of yarn and piece-goods, and so far as competition is helped by inferior labour conditions in Japan, the industry has, in the Board's opinion, established the claim for protection.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

The Board is, however, divided regarding the nature and extent of protection. The majority, consisting of Raja Harikishan Kaul and Mr. Subba Rao, recommends a bounty for four years of one anna per pound or its equivalent on the production of yarn of 32s. and higher counts, based on the output, on an average of fifteen per cent of the total working spindleage in a mill. The most of this bounty, amounting to about 39 lakhs per annum, is proposed to be met by a general increase in the import duty on cotton piece-goods from eleven to fifteen per cent for three years. No increase in the duty on yarn is recommended by the majority in the interest of the handloom industry.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

Mr. Noyce, President, dissents from this view, regarding a general increase in the import duty, and recommends an additional duty of four per cent for three years on all cotton manufactures, including yarn imported from Japan, the duty to be imposed at the earliest possible date from which it can be imposed.

MEASURES FOR RELIEF.

With reference to the terms of Anglo-Japanese Convention of 1905, the Board recommends a number of measures for improvement in internal organisation of the industry for securing efficiency and cheaper production. It also recommends measures for the assistance of the industry, of which the most important include the remission of import duty on cotton textile machinery and certain mill stores which was enjoyed by the industry prior to 1921.

HIGH PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

The Board has held that high protective duties advocated by Bombay and Ahmedabad millowners are not justified and that no justification has been established either for export duty on cotton or for the abolition of the company super-tax.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S RESOLUTION.

The Government of India, after reviewing the findings of the Board, reject the majority proposal regarding bounty on the ground that a long established industry should not need stimulus for spinning higher counts of yarns by the grant of bounty at the cost of the general taxpayer. Consequently, the plea for the proposed general increase in the import duty, as a measure of protection, is also rejected.

MAJORITY'S MISCALCULATION.

The Government accept the Board's finding, that until the amended Factory Law comes into operation, Japanese mills have an advantage over the Indian mills on the average of 4 per cent, on both yarn and cotton manufactures. But the Government hold that the Majority miscalculated partly and that the advantage to Japan in respect of cloth manufacture is 10 per cent, and not 12 1/2 per cent. This advantage was already covered by the existing 11 per cent. duty. No additional duty on cotton piece-goods imported from Japan is therefore held to be justified, while as regards duty on yarn, an increase would affect the handloom industry in India prejudicially and cannot therefore be imposed. The Government of India have thus rejected both the Majority and Minority views on this subject.

CASE FOR LEGISLATION.

As regards remission of duty on textile machinery and millstore, the Government of India are unwilling to differentiate between industry and industry by allowing one to import free of duty articles on which other industries have to pay duty. They have therefore, decided to introduce legislation at the next session of the Legislatures, with a view to remove for three years import duty on cotton textile machinery and mill stores.

PROPOSED REMISSION.

The consequent loss of revenue this year, would be 45 lakhs and 85 lakhs in a full year. This remission is subject to reimposition of the duty, if the industry in India dealing with such machinery required it, and such industry established a case for protection at a future date. The remission of import duty, it is proposed, will take effect from 1st October next.

UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Other recommendations of the Board, including the proposal for Government assistance to establish combined bleaching, dyeing and printing works in Bombay and the appointment of Trade Commissioners at Basra and Mombasa are under consideration.—A. P.

TEXTILE COMMITTEE'S REPORT JETTISONED.

been as earnestly pressed from other centres as from Bombay and Ahmedabad (para. 13).

(6) The altered relation between agrarian and general prices since 1920 has contributed to the depression in the industry (para. 14).

(7) The boom and the depression in India have presented all the features which characterise a trade cycle (para. 15).

(8) The course of American cotton prices has contributed to the depression in the industry (para. 16).

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

(9) The competition of Japanese yarn exercises a depressing effect on the price of Indian yarn (para. 20).

(10) Japanese yarn of 32s counts is being sold at a price which is practically equal to the cost of manufacture alone of yarn of this count in India without any al-

lowance for profit or depreciation (para. 20).

(11) In cloth of the lower counts, that is, in drills and sheetings, Indian mills are able to hold their own and it is, therefore, doubtful whether the Japanese imports in these lines control prices in India (para. 26).

(12) In cloth of counts of 30s and above, the cost of manufacture alone in Indian mills is either practically equal to or higher than the Japanese sale price and Japanese competition, therefore, exercises a depressing effect on the prices of Indian mill production (para. 26).

(13) The depreciation of the Japanese exchange, while it lasted, stimulated exports from Japan to India but Japan now enjoys no special advantage in regard to exchange (para. 30).

(14) Double shift working in Japan gives the Japanese industry an advantage of 4 per cent on the actual cost of manufacture both of yarn and cloth. This advantage is considerably increased if a reasonable return on capital is included in costs of production (para. 32).

(15) It does not appear that mills in Japan can, as a rule, obtain higher prices in the home market than they can from exports and a charge of dumping in the usual sense of the word cannot, therefore, be substantiated (para. 34).

(16) Conditions of labour in Japan are inferior to those in India in respect of hours and the employment of women and juveniles at night (para. 35).

(17) It must, therefore, be held that there is unfair competition between Japan and India, and that this competition is an important cause of the present depression in the cotton textile industry (para. 35).

EFFECT OF 18D. RADIO.

(18) The stabilisation of the rupee at 1s. 6d. coming as it has done at a time of falling prices, has rendered the problem presented by the disparity between prices and wages in the industry somewhat more pronounced (para. 38).

(19) Over-capitalisation has contributed to accentuate the depression in Bombay (para. 39).

(20) The dividends paid by the Bombay industry during the boom period were unduly high (para. 40).

(21) Except to the extent that defects in the managing agency system such as undue conservatism and lack of initiative have contributed to the present depression, that system cannot be held to be responsible for existing conditions (para. 41).

(22) The use of inefficient machinery cannot be held to have affected the industry to any appreciable extent (para. 42).

(23) Difficulties in arranging finance both by mills and dealers in piece-goods have contributed to accentuate the depression (para. 43).

CHAPTER VII.

(24) The loss of the China trade in yarn is an important cause of the present depression in Bombay (para. 44).

(25) The loss of the export trade in yarn has not been compensated appreciably by an increase in the export of piece-goods (para. 45).

(26) The increasing competition of mills in Ahmedabad and other centres is also an important cause of the present depression in Bombay (para. 46).

(27) Greater attention to diversification of production, more direct contact with consuming centres and greater alertness on the part of commission agents would to some extent have mitigated the severity of the depression in Bombay (para. 47).

(28) The depression in India has not been accompanied by any decrease in production but over-production cannot be held to be a cause of the depression (para. 48).

(29) Labour costs in Bombay are markedly higher than those in other centres (para. 49).

(30) High labour costs in Bombay cannot be held to have caused the depression but they have undoubtedly accentuated it (para. 49).

(31) High local taxation has added to the difficulties caused by the depression in Bombay (para. 50).

CHAPTER VIII.

(32) Examination of the figures of cost of production in the various centres shows that by far the greatest disability in costs of manufacture from which Bombay suffers in comparison with Ahmedabad and other upcountry centres is in its high costs of labour (para. 52).

(33) Bombay is under substantial disadvantages as compared with other centres in regard to cost of fuel and power, cost of water and higher local taxation, but these appear to be rather more than offset by advantages in regard to cost of stores of insurance and of office expenses (para. 52).

(34) In regard to supplies of raw material the balance of advantage as compared with other centres is, on the whole, against Bombay (para. 52).

(35) Proximity to local markets is a factor which operates appreciably to the

(Continued on page 9).

RT. HON. SASTRI IN POONA

ENTERTAINMENTS GALORE

DIFFICULTIES OF HIS MISSION

POONA CITY, June 6.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was entertained to tea last evening by the Deagan Sabha when a large gathering was present. After refreshments, Mr. Sastri was the recipient of congratulations offered on behalf of the Sabha by Mr. K. S. Jatar, C.I.E., and Rao Bahadur Chinnulund. Mr. Sastri then spoke about his mission to South Africa. The function ended with a vote of thanks to Mr. Sastri, proposed by Prof. Kale.

Earlier in the day he was entertained to "pansupari" by the employees of the "Dnyan Prakash" and "Arayabhushan" Press, which was burnt down last year, and has now practically resumed its working on the pre-war scale.

This morning the City Municipality presented him with an address which was read by Doctor R. K. Naidu, President of the Municipality. The address referred to Mr. Sastri's services to the country and the Empire.

In his reply Mr. Sastri spoke, among other things, about the public inconvenience caused by the narrow lakhpool bridge connecting the city with the Ferguson College locality, and hoped that the

MAHATMA IN BANGALORE

CONDITION GOOD, BUT REST NECESSARY

BANGALORE, June 6.

Mr. Gandhi arrived in Bangalore on Sunday and is staying in Kumara Park in the High Ground.

Dr. Subba Rao and Dr. Krishnaswami Rao examined him after his arrival. They expressed the opinion that Mr. Gandhi's condition is very good, though he yet required rest.—Free Press.

Mr. Gandhi stays in Bangalore for one month and then proceeds on his tour in Karnataka.—Free Press.

"NO GREATNESS WITHOUT SUCCESS."

MAHATMA GANDHI ON BRAHMIN AND NON-BRAHMIN DIFFERENCES

MADRAS, June 6.

Mr. C. Duraiswamy Iyengar visited Mr. Gandhi at Nandi Hills on May 31. Interviewed, he said Mr. Devrajah Mudaliar, Government Pleader, Chittoor and some other friends accompanied him. They had an interview with Mr. Gandhi for over an hour, during which time Mr. Gandhi was spinning.

Mr. Devrajah Mudaliar requested Mr. Gandhi to find solution for the Brahmin and non-Brahmin difference obtaining in Madras and bringing about unity. Mr. Gandhi said he had made attempts in that direction, but had failed to achieve any good result. On this Mr. Mudaliar remarked that if a great leader like Mr. Gandhi could not succeed, none else could. To this Mr. Gandhi's retort was: "Where is greatness if there is no success?"—Free Press.

bridge would have been widened before he returned from South Africa.

PUBLIC RECEPTION.

This function was immediately followed by a public reception attended by representatives of all shade of opinion, and presided over by Dewan Bahadur Godbole. Among the speakers were Sir M. B. Chabbal, Dr. Naidu, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.A., the high priest of the Parsis, Nabob Sha Rukhyar Jung, President of the Poona Suburban Municipality, Khan Bahadur Bharrucha and Dr. Dias.

Mr. Sastri who was garlanded on behalf of about a dozen public institutions of Poona made a reply in which he referred to some of the difficulties confronting him in South Africa. One of these was the secession of an important section of their countrymen from the South African Indian National Congress, and the rejection by the Natal Provincial Council of the recent Indo-South African Settlement. He was, however, glad that the Union Government intended to stand by the settlement, and he hoped that his fidelity on their part would be reciprocated by India.

Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Barrister-at-Law, entertained Mr. Sastri to a dinner.—A.P.

SWADESHI CLOTH FOR POLICE UNIFORMS

RAJKOT, June 6.

The Rajkot State has ordered that Indian made Khaki drill should be used for the uniforms of the Police. It is also notified that six annas per mile instead of three as heretofore will be paid for carts used as "Veth" for State purposes.—A.P.

INDIAN STATES AND
GOVT. OF INDIA

QUESTION OF RELATIONS

CHAMBER OF PRINCES' DE-
PUTATION REACH LONDON.

LONDON, June 6.
Colonel Haskar, President of the Council of Regency, Gwalior State, and Dr. Rushbrook Williams have arrived on deputation from the Chamber of Princes to discuss further relations of Independent States with the Government of India under Swaraj. Col. Haskar and Dr. Williams will see Lord Birkenhead in this connection and also discuss questions like Customs and opium cultivation.

The Maharajah of Nawanagar is also in London to submit the case of his State as regards customs.—Reuter.

This last item of news, which Reuter's London correspondent has taken the trouble of cabling to India, shows how well-informed he is! The Maharajah of Nawanagar is in India.

ALL OVER A WOMAN

FATAL ASSAULT IN CLARE ROAD

Clare Road was the scene of wild excitement on Sunday night when two Mahomedans are alleged to have made a surprise attack on one Munwar Hussain who succumbed to the injuries. The alleged assailants were arrested. They have been remanded to Police custody.

An inquest will be held on the victim of the assault in a short time.

ACCUSED REMANDED TO CUSTODY

Bashir Khan Amir Khan and Manwar Badre Khan, the two Mahomedans, who were arrested in connection with the murder of Munwar Babu Mahsum Ali at Clare Road, were placed before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, the Acting Fifth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazgaon Police Court on Monday afternoon when an application for remand was made by Sub-Inspector Bhatkal as he wished to make further enquiries.

His Worship granted the application and the accused were remanded into Police custody till the 13th instant.

IDAR PRAJAKIYA PARISHAD

The first session of the Idar State Subjects' Conference will be held on 12th, 13th and 14th inst. at Idar.

ID FOR LIBERTY.

6 ONVICTS ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

LAHORE, June 5.
Six persons are reported to have escaped from the Central Jail, Lahore, in the early hours this morning, by scaling the outer wall.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

CALCUTTA, June 6.
In the share market jute section in sympathy with a slender gunny market opened firm at a small advance over last closing prices. The close was rather quieter. Coals show no change. Cottons were the turn easier. Teas were quiet steady with moderate business passing. Duarrage are marked down about six points. In industrial Indian Iron and Steel were in strong demand at advancing rates but others show no change. Government securities were quiet.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON
QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK

Previous Closing Rate	June 6.
To-day's Opening Rate	16.50
Difference	16.30
To-day's Closing Rate	—20
Difference	16.07
	—43

LIVERPOOL

June 6.
Liverpool Market is closed to-day.

Broach Expectation 323

UNITE FOR SWARAJ.

KHARAK SINGH'S FIRST
MESSAGECONGRESS PRESIDENT'S
FELICITATIONS

AMRITSAR, June 4.
News has been received here that Sardar Kharak Singh, President of the Gurdwara Central Board, has been released from the Dera Ghazikhan Jail this morning. When the Gurdwara reform movement was started, and there was a dispute regarding the keys of the Golden Temple, Sardar Kharak Singh was the first to be arrested. On the termination of the first struggle, he was released, but when the Gurukabagh March and other troubles followed, he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment on charges of sedition and manufacture of kirpans in his factory at Sialkot without license. The period of his imprisonment was further extended by six months, on a charge of violation of jail rules, but this period of imprisonment was later remitted. On his reaching Amritsar, he will be taken in procession to the Golden Temple, and there will also be a meeting at Akhal Takht.—A. P.

SINK DIFFERENCES & UNITE

SARDAR KHARAK SINGH'S APPEAL

LAHORE, June 5.
"Hindus, Mussalmans and Sikhs, sink your differences and unite, for without unity you cannot attain Swaraj", so said Sardar Kharak Singh in his first public utterance at Dera Ghazi Khan in reply to addresses from Congress and Khilafat Committees and the Singh Sabha.—A. P.

RELEASE OF SARDAR
KHARAK SINGHCONGRESS PRESIDENT'S
FELICITATIONS

MADRAS, June 6.
Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Congress President has sent the following message to Sardar Kharak Singh Cavasheer of Lahore regarding the release of Sardar Kharak Singh: "The country as a whole and particularly all Congressmen throughout most cordially welcome Sardar Kharak Singh the Great Akali and National Hero. The Indian National Congress right through the country and particularly in the Punjab is heavily indebted to the Sikh community and Akali leaders for their warm hearted and patriotic co-operation on critical occasions. On behalf of myself and on behalf of the Congress, I extend the heartiest welcome to our great colleague Sardar Kharak Singh and pray to God that he will have long years of health and render most useful services to his country and to his province the Punjab."—A. P.

FREEDOM TO FORM UNIONS

PROVINCIAL POSTMEN'S CONFERENCE
CONCLUDES

BELGAUM, June 6.
The Bombay Provincial Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Conference met again on Sunday morning and passed resolutions urging many improvements in the facilities afforded to postmen. One resolution expressed deep regret at the shelving of their demands made in March, 1925 and repeated their request for granting the minimum demands at an early date. These demands relate to the adequate provision of reserved staff, to facilitate postmen to get leave and demand the supply of umbrellas, shoes, and blankets for postmen and a more formidable weapon than spears to village postmen. Another resolution requested the granting of an extra allowance for the delivery of the foreign mail. A third resolution demanded that by a circular the clerks and other superiors in the Postal Department should be prevented from obstructing the formation of Unions, etc., by postmen and the lower grade staff. Mr. Jayakar, in winding up the Conference, made a very impressive speech in which he pleaded for the organisation and strengthening of the Unions, which alone, he declared, would create the necessary force behind their demands.—A. P.

"ILLEGAL AND UNWARRANTED."

MADRAS LABOUR LEADERS' PROTEST

MADRAS, June 6.
Messrs. Singaravelu, Chakkarak Chetty and Audikesavulu Naicker have telegraphed to the Private Secretary to the Governor protesting against the Police Commissioner's order prohibiting them from leading processions of Massey and Company's employees on strike for obtaining public sympathy. They state that the order is illegal and unwarranted by the actual situation and pray for its cancellation.

The strike situation is quiet. The employees of Massey and Company and Diocesan Press are still holding out.—A. P.

TRUTH ABOUT SOVIET
EMBASSY RAIDDOCUMENTS MADE IN
ADVANCE

FORGED AND MANUFACTURED

BERLIN, May 8.
A Berlin Correspondent of "Forward" writes to that paper as follows:
The Chinese press appearing in the territory controlled by Chang-Tso-Lin has published a series of documents alleged to have been found on the premises of the Soviet Embassy. These documents are now being quoted in the world press. According to these documents, the Communist international is supposed to have planned to incite the Chinese to fight and plunder the foreigners. The special correspondent of the Berlin daily "Vossische Zeitung" in Moscow writes, that soon after the publication of these documents, the acting Foreign Minister of Russia, Litvinoff met and discussed the question with the press correspondents in Moscow. Litvinoff maintains that all the documents are forged ones. The attack on the Soviet Embassy and the manufacture of the documents are the work of "white Russians" in the employ of Chang-Tso-Lin, done with the object of estranging the relation between Russia and the foreign powers and particularly with Japan. Litvinoff gave it out as his opinion that the attack on the Embassy was arranged and undertaken with the object of giving weight to documents prepared in advance.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY,
JUNE 7TH

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshinaharaj Jothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC:
GEMINI ("JEMMY")

If to-day is your birthday your whole career is bound to be comparatively insignificant but a few oases in your Sahara Desert which you have to cross. You will live a solitary life trying to avoid the company of human beings as far as possible, in a village or a far-off suburb of a big city. Your sedentary habits will be very harmful to your wife who will be known as the local Mrs. Grumpy and your sons the ornaments of "Golden Gangs", justifying the proverb that the sins of a man are visited upon his children. Your hatred of mankind (misanthropy as learned men would say, in order to show their knowledge of Latin) is in strange contrast with your love for animals and birds, such as dogs, sheep, ass, poultry, crows, and, last but not least, the queer, old-undecommunicative "fellow" the owl, all of whom you consider to be more faithful than mankind and also more intelligent! Their presence in the courtyard near your back door at the right time for receiving food or grain and the prompt response of all these animals, especially hens and chickens who come rushing at the call of your wife by uttering "cluck, cluck" herself, or muttering through the lips "bu-bu-bu" for calling dogs, you consider as super-intelligence of animals! Though you are humble in a way, in the four corners of your cottage which is your castle you are a veritable king, and in this respect your attitude is exactly like that of the headstrong Rajah of England, Henry VIII, who when he was shown the photo of Anne of Cleves (both being then in the marriage market) thought she was a Venus and summoned her to England, but when he saw her in flesh and blood he blurted out and described her as a "Great Flanders mare", though sportingly he condescended to marry her and allowed her to be a Rancee till Catherine Howard who had stolen the kingly heart soon ascended the precarious Raneeship's gadi. But that is old history. In spite of your several weaknesses you have a truly religious soul, but, unfortunately, possess very ugly features. The Creator when moulding your shape being too busy in this world rather hurriedly, just as he did Oliver Cromwell whose features history tells us (and none can doubt the accuracy of the statement when it refers to English history written by English historians, it is not a case of Indian history written by English writers which we are taught in the schools) were such that children used to be frightened away on looking at his features which were graced by a very big bulbous nose. Your perverted mentality will make you believe that most of the people who go to church, temple or mosque are not really religiously-minded people but go there with some sinister motive. Since you honestly believe it (just as some so-called leaders believe that they are the most straight forward, God-fearing and religious people on earth) you are not much to blame. There's, however, no hope for degenerates like you. When you go to the other world you will there have a clearer vision of things terrestrial. May peace be on your mentality so long as you are in this world, and on your good old-fashioned soul when it soars high and goes in the Unknown (R. I. P.)!

Zeitung" in Moscow writes, that soon after the publication of these documents, the acting Foreign Minister of Russia, Litvinoff met and discussed the question with the press correspondents in Moscow. Litvinoff maintains that all the documents are forged ones. The attack on the Soviet Embassy and the manufacture of the documents are the work of "white Russians" in the employ of Chang-Tso-Lin, done with the object of estranging the relation between Russia and the foreign powers and particularly with Japan. Litvinoff gave it out as his opinion that the attack on the Embassy was arranged and undertaken with the object of giving weight to documents prepared in advance.

It will be recalled that acting on a

SERVIA-JUGO-SLAV
DISPUTELEGATION STAFF LEAVE
BELGRADESEQUEL TO ARREST OF
ALBANIAN,

LONDON, June 5.
Belgrade.—There has been a serious sequel to an arrest by the Albanian Police of an Albanian named Jurashkovich employed as a dragoman by the Jugo-Slavian Legation at Tirana on a charge of spying. Despite Jugo-Slav protests, his release has been refused and now the Jugo-Slav charge de-affaires and entire Legation staff have sailed from Durazzo.—Reuter.

COW SACRIFICE NOT OBLI-
GATORY"COMING BAKR-ID WILL PASS OFF
PEACEFULLY."

DELHI, June 6.
Under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, a public meeting was held last night to discuss the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity. Dr. M. A. Ansari presiding.
Dr. Ansari traced the History of Gandhiji's 21 days' fast, which he observed to put an end to communal troubles. He deplored that the people of Delhi had ignored the importance of it and had kept alive the canker of communal bickerings between the two communities, who not long ago vied with each other in the struggle for winning Swaraj.

RELIGIOUS FANATICISM.
Tracing the cause of these outbreaks, Dr. Ansari said religious fanaticism and social customs had been at the bottom of this estrangement of feeling between the two communities. Nowhere in the Quran, he said, it was enjoined on Muslims to sacrifice cows or other animals. The question of Hindu-Muslim unity could be easily solved if the two communities joined together in a spirit of mutual toleration and common brotherhood. That would put an end to these unholy troubles, which perplexed the minds of all true nationalists every year.

Dr. Ansari assured the people that all fears of recurrence of riots during the coming Bakr Id were groundless and he was hopeful that Hindus and Muslims would continue the good relations that have been obtaining amongst them for some time now. He congratulated the All-India Congress Committee on the resolution, it passed recently at Bombay, on joint elections. He was of the firm belief that joint electorate was the key to the solution of the communal problem and he appealed to the people to give effect to it.

BAKR-ID IN DELHI.

DY. COMMISSIONER TO MEET
LEADERS

DELHI, June 6.
The Deputy Commissioner will meet representatives of Hindus and Muslims of the city, at a meeting in the city Kotwali to-morrow at 8 a.m. in connection with the arrangements that are being made to ensure peace during the Bakr-id and to enlist special police to maintain order in the city.—Free Press.

OKHA PORT GOING STRONG

MORE DIRECT IMPORTS FROM EUROPE

BHAVANAGAR, June 5.
Iron and Steelware dealers and other merchants have begun importing goods direct from Europe and America via Okha Port. The Port charges at Okha Port are only 9 pies per Bengalee maund and the clearing and forwarding charges are only 100 As. 6 to As. 8 per ton. The Railway freight from Okha to Bhavanagar is almost equivalent to that of the steamer freight from Bombay to Bhavanagar.—A. P.

signed authorisation from the Diplomatic Corps, over a hundred of Chang-Tso-Lin's troops and armed police raided the Soviet Embassy in Peking on 6th April last. It was reported that Chang-Tso-Lin's Headquarters stated that the raid on the Embassy had produced "overwhelming evidence" that the Soviet was "deeply involved in plots to overthrow law and order in North China". "Carloads of propaganda leaflets were taken out of the Soviet Embassy buildings."

In view of Russian Foreign Minister's protest that the documents had been "manufactured" and "prepared in advance" with the object of estranging the relation between Russia and the foreign powers and particularly with Japan, it may not be unmeaning to recall Mr. Arthur Ponsonby's accusation against chancellors in the House of Commons:

"You have lies, propaganda, atrocity-factories, Telephone-tapping. Letter-opening, Department for Forgery, department for faking photographs, and that sort of thing and each Government has its."

RUMANIAN CRISIS.

NEW CABINET FORMED,

STIRBY APPOINTED PREMI-
ER & FOREIGN MINISTER.

LONDON, June 5.
Bucharest.—Party leaders boycotted Avarescu's invitation to a conference to discuss the King's request for the formation of a National Cabinet, and hence M. Avarescu's efforts proved abortive. The King, therefore, entrusted the task to M. Stirby who has formed a completely new Cabinet taking the Premiership and Foreign Ministership himself.—Reuter.

FRENCH H. C. TENNIS
CHAMPIONSHIP.

LACOSTE BEATS TILDEN.

LONDON, June 5.
St. Cloud.—In the final of the French hard courts tennis championships, Lacoste beat Tilden 6/4, 4/6, 5/7, 6/3, 11/9.

DETAILS OF MEN'S SINGLE'S
FINAL.

The Lacoste-Tilden match lasted 200 minutes, and provided on the exhibition of lawn tennis, the like of which has rarely been seen anywhere in the world. Play of both the contestants was superlative. Lacoste started magnificently, dealing summarily with Tilden's vilest strokes and relying mainly on speed to outwit him. With a score of 4/3 against him, Lacoste took three games running and won a set without apparent effort. Tilden won the first two games in the second set, but Lacoste secured, following three for love score adopting a policy of patient driving and then coming up to the net at the right moment. Tilden by means of cut strokes brought the score to 5/3 in his favour, and then lost his service game but took the next.

Early games in the third set were marked by a brilliant exhibition of footwork and remarkable rallies, in one of which the ball crossed the net sixty times. There was a desperate struggle for the fourth game, Lacoste serving, which went to the deuce six times before Tilden equalised at two all. The score was three all, when Lacoste hurt his knee, and Tilden brought the score to 5/3. Lacoste limping pulled up to five all, but in the next two games Tilden kept him constantly on the run and Lacoste was unable to cope with the hail of balls. Lacoste also had a nasty fall which did not improve his knee. Lacoste in the fourth set, though moving slowly, made up with steadiness what he lacked in mobility and tempted Tilden with soft balls, or caught him on the wrong foot with a return just over the net. Lacoste was given a great ovation when he won the set. In the fifth set each in turn took the lead. Tilden won a tremendous ovation for scoring three aces running to make the score five all, and there was a roar of excitement when the score went to six all. The see-saw continued till score had risen to 9/8 in favour of Tilden, but Lacoste won the next three games, Tilden finally netting and serving a double fault. There was a terrific cheering of both players at the close.

MIXED SEMI-FINAL.

In mixed doubles semi-final Madame Bordes and Borotra beat South African pair Mrs. Peacock and Condon 6/1 6/1.—Reuter's Special.

WOMEN'S FINAL

MISS BOUMAN MRS PEACOCK

St. Cloud.—In Women's Final of French Hard Courts Tennis Championships Miss Bouman (Holland) beat Mrs. Peacock (South Africa) 6/2, 6/4, a huge crowd watched the tennis finals. Mrs. Peacock showed a solid defence, but her steady driving was insufficient to cope with Miss Bouman's easy style and a complete repertoire of strokes. Miss Bouman played baseline game, and kept Mrs. Peacock on the run by alternating deep drives with cut shots over the net and also used deadly the forehand cross-court stroke. Mrs. Peacock rarely used the forehand but frequently went up to the net to good effect.

MR. AVARI CONGRATULATED

MORE VOLUNTEERS JOIN THE
CAMPAIGN

NAGPUR, June 6.
Two mass meetings were held at Nagpur to congratulate Mr. Avari on his imprisonment. Swami Kumbhanda, who addressed the meetings, supported the satyagraha movement and said he would bring 300 volunteers to take part in the movement. The Swami is a member of the All-India Congress Committee. Mr. B. Sanburti, another member of the All-India Congress Committee, arrives in Nagpur on June 20. The police arrested last night six volunteers. Four of them were released and their arms were confiscated.—Free Press.

POWDER MAGAZINE
EXPLODES

10 KILLED: 200 INJURED.

HUNDREDS BLINDED BY
WINDOW GLASS

Warsaw.—Sick and maimed inmates of hospitals were jibbering and wailing in the Streets of Cracow, and worshippers rushed screaming from churches following an appalling concussion which was at first believed to be an earthquake but it later transpired that the neighbouring powder magazine was rent by explosion due to the decomposition of war time Austrian munitions stored near the Fort of Wilkowice which was demolished. It is hitherto known that ten persons have been killed and over 200 seriously injured. Hundreds have been blinded by glass from shattered windows, and scores of houses have been obliterated. The damage is estimated to be at least half a million sterling.

CHIKBALLAPUR PRESENTS
PURSEMESSAGE OF CHARKHA AND REMOVAL
OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

BANGALORE, June 6.
Gandhiji and party left Nandi Hills early yesterday morning for Bangalore. Mir Humza Hussain Sahib, President of the Bangalore Reception Committee, went over to Nandi Hills and meeting Gandhiji at the foot of the Hills, they travelled together in the same car from Nandi Hills to Bangalore.

At Chikballapur, Gandhiji was presented with a purse and address by the crowds of people that had gathered to see him. The meeting was arranged in the compound of the National School. Another address was presented to Gandhiji on behalf of the "Untouchables."

Thanking the people of Chikballapur, Gandhiji said the only reason for his staying in Mysore was to give them his message on behalf of the poorest in the land. All his labours and the labours they put forward, he said, would be in vain if the message of the spinning wheel did not find an abiding place in their hearts. He would feel satisfied to hear that they were nothing but khaddar and made their own cloth.

REMOVE UNTOUCHABILITY.

Gandhiji hoped in Chikballapur they had no "Untouchability." "I regard Untouchability," he said, "as a blot on Hinduism. I find no authority for treating any portion of the human family as untouchable."—Free Press.

ARMED PROCESSION

WILL BENGAL FOLLOW NAGPUR?

NAGPUR, June 6.
After Mr. Avari, the leader of the Nagpur Republicans was sentenced, his followers addressed two public meetings at which they condemned the severity of the sentence passed by the Magistrate.

Last evening an armed procession singing republican songs was started and was followed by a public meeting where Swami Kumbhanda said that Bengal was not idle and would follow the people of Nagpur wholeheartedly.—A. P.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL
CONFERENCE

SIR M. SHAFI TO PRESIDE

NAGPUR, June 6.
Sir Mahomed Shafi, bar-at-law, has consented to preside over the deliberations of the Muslim Educational Conference to be held at Nagpur in October next.—A. P.

COLUMBIA PASSES OVER CREFELD

LONDON, June 6.
Amsterdam.—The Columbia passed over Crefeld in the Rhineland at 3-20 this morning and over Dortmund at four where it was only sixty feet above ground. All was well with the plane.—Reuter.

AMERICAN MARINES GO TO TIENTSIN

LONDON, June 5.
Tientsin.—General Duncan has arrived here from Shanghai. The United States transport "Henderson" has arrived at Taku with a regiment of American marines who are proceeding to Tientsin.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR TIENTSIN.

LONDON, June 5.
Shanghai.—The Second Border Regiment is proceeding to Tientsin on 6th June on board the "Hermes."—Reuter.

STONE FOR BREAD.

(Continued from Page 7.)

benefit of the mills in up-country centres (para. 52).

SINGLE-HEDGE CONTRACT, THE IDEAL.

(36) To the extent that the depression in the cotton textile industry in India is in the outcome of the cyclical character of trade, it is not of a permanent nature (para. 53).

(37) It is impossible to express a definite opinion as to how far foreign competition can be regarded as a permanent cause of depression (para. 53).

(38) The loss of the China trade in yarn must be regarded as a cause of depression which is of a permanent character (para. 53).

(39) Whether the increasing competition with the Bombay industry of Ahmedabad and other upcountry centres is a temporary or permanent cause of depression must depend on the steps taken by the Bombay industry to meet it (para. 53).

(40) In regard to the purchase of raw material in Bombay, a single hedge contract is the ideal to be aimed at but, in the meantime proposals on the lines of the scheme put forward by Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company for reducing the number of existing hedge contracts and widening their scope should again be placed before the Representative Committee of the East India Cotton Association (para. 55).

(41) Managing agents would be well advised to employ brokers who do not operate on their own account and who are not themselves in actual possession of cotton. (para. 53).

(42) No economies in the cost of fuel and power appear possible in Bombay (para. 56).

(43) A further reduction in the charge for water in Bombay is desirable (para. 57).

(44) Managing agents should exercise the closest supervision over all purchases of stores (para. 58).

(45) The only alternative to a reduction in wages in the Bombay mill industry is increased labour efficiency and it is in this direction that the true line of advance lies (para. 59).

LABOUR RESERVE DESIRABLE.
(46) The general adoption in Bombay of the system of maintaining a labour reserve to provide against absenteeism is desirable (para. 60).

(47) The piecework system should be extended to spinners in Bombay and should be accompanied by an increase in the number of spindles allotted to each spinner (para. 61).

(48) The disparity between the wages of spinners and weavers is a matter which demands the attention of the industry (para. 61).

(49) An increase in the number of looms attended by a weaver would tend to economy and give increased earnings to the weaver even when accompanied by a slight reduction in rate (para. 61).

(50) Economies similar to those suggested in the spinning and weaving departments can be effected in the preparatory departments (para. 61).

(51) If the efficiency of operatives is to be improved, it is essential that there should be an improvement in the standard of efficiency of jobbers (para. 61).

(52) Increased efficiency cannot be expected from operatives unless they are provided with suitable raw material. The existing tendency to spin higher counts of yarn than the quality of the cotton warrants causes breakages and increases the work of the spinner and the weaver (para. 61).

(53) The fixation of a definite period of rest to enable operatives to take their morning meal is desirable (para. 62).

(54) Labour should be recruited directly by the officer in charge of the department of the mill which requires it or by a responsible assistant and not by the jobber (para. 63).

(55) The practice of compelling weavers to take over cloth spoiled by defective workmanship at its full value should be abolished (para. 64).

(56) Fines levied should be used for the benefit of the operatives as a body (para. 64).

(57) The standardisation of wages throughout the Bombay mill industry would undoubtedly strengthen the position of the industry. A suitable scheme could only be drawn up in consultation with the representatives of labour (para. 65).

(58) Blocks of the chawls built by the Bombay Development Department might be taken over and administered by groups of mills or by the Bombay Millowners' Association as a body (para. 66).

(59) The town duty of one rupee per bale should be reduced to eight annas per bale on all cotton consumed by the Bombay mills (para. 66).

(60) More attention to welfare work on the part of the Bombay mill industry is desirable when financial conditions permit (para. 67).

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(61) Certain alterations in the courses in cotton textiles in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute are desirable (para. 68).

(62) The provision of more facilities for technical education of mill operatives especially jobbers is essential to any improvement in efficiency. The early establishment of Trade Schools in Bombay is, therefore, desirable (para. 68).

(63) The preparation and distribution of technical handbooks, in the vernacular, plentifully illustrated and drawn up on suitable lines, for the use of jobbers and operatives should be undertaken (para. 68).

(64) The high labour costs in Bombay cannot be reduced by the introduction of

the Northrop looms but the experiments with the Whittaker attachment should be continued (para. 69).

(65) Bombay is not a suitable centre for the adoption of the double shift system since the city is already very congested and the presence of the additional labour force which would be required would increase this congestion (para. 70).

(66) The desirability of imposing additional assessment on 'toka' lands in graduated stages when the present assessment expires should be considered (para. 72).

(67) The Bombay Millowners' Association should consider the possibility of undertaking fire insurance for its members (para. 73).

(68) No economies under the head of technical and supervising staff can be suggested but the proper training of such staff should be insisted on in all cases (para. 74).

(69) Depreciation including any amount which may be in arrears, should invariably be regarded as a first charge on profits (para. 75).

(70) Mill stocks should in all cases be checked at audit (para. 76).

(71) The practice of employing an auditor who is related to the managing agents is open to objection and should be discontinued (para. 76).

MILLOWNERS' DUTY.

(72) The Bombay Millowners' Association should take immediate steps to obtain a full range of samples and to maintain a full record of prices of all imported cotton manufactures which compete with Indian goods (para. 77).

(73) The Bombay Millowners' Association should constitute sub-committees to deal with questions relating to export and home markets finance, labour, registration of labels and numbers, supply of raw material and woolen mills (para. 77).

(74) Combined action should be taken by the Millowners' Associations and other bodies interested to ensure that the quality of cloth sold under particular number is maintained (para. 78).

(75) At least one member of each firm of managing agents should have received technical training (para. 79).

(76) The practice of investing the surplus funds of mills with firms of shroffs is undesirable and should be discontinued as should that of lending the funds of one concern to another under the same managing agency (para. 79).

(77) Writing down of capital in the Bombay mill industry is a matter which calls for further attention (para. 80).

(78) Bombay should utilise to the full its natural advantages in the matter of climate and situation for the production of goods of higher counts than it has done in the past (para. 81).

(79) The difficulties in regard to suitable raw material are not insurmountable, and can be overcome temporarily by greater use of American and African cotton (para. 81).

(80) The charges levied for fumigation are a handicap to the use of American cotton (para. 81).

(81) In a great expansion in the Bombay mill production of bleached, coloured, dyed and printed goods lies one remedy for the depression in the industry in Bombay (para. 82).

(82) There is no reason why the printing industry should not be successfully established in India, provided the operations are on a sufficiently large scale, and the latest developments in technique are utilised to the full. It is necessary, therefore, that the matter should be taken up by a combination of mills (para. 82).

(83) A large factory for combined printing, bleaching and dyeing should be established in or near Bombay and there would seem to be great advantages for placing it at Ambernath (para. 82).

(84) Greater attention to the quality of production is desirable (para. 83).

(85) The practice of selling yarn under double numbers is undesirable and should be discontinued (para. 83).

(86) Both the system of sales on commission and that of selling through the mills' own shops have advantages and it is not possible, therefore, to say which is preferable (para. 84).

(87) Representatives of mills should visit the consuming centres from time to time in order to acquaint themselves closely with the character of demand (para. 84).

(88) The Bombay Millowners' Association should arrange for trade correspondents in the principal consuming centres (para. 84).

(89) Managing agents should not act as guarantee brokers for the mills they control (para. 84).

(90) It is desirable that the finance of the cotton industry should be investigated and that an enquiry into the possibility of introducing the warehouse system into India should form part of this investigation (para. 85).

(91) The development of the export trade of Bombay would be a valuable means of relieving the depression (para. 86).

(92) Coloured and dyed goods form the largest part of the exports of piecegoods and further expansion of this side of the Bombay industry would, therefore, strengthen its position in the foreign market (para. 86).

(93) It is essential to the development of the export trade of Bombay that adequate information regarding foreign markets should be available and that the industry should be in a position to utilise it (para. 86).

(94) The industry should examine the feasibility of a combination of the mills in

interested in the export trade for the purpose of arranging such details as manufacture of lines required, allocation of quantities among the members and prevention of imitation of marks and numbers (para. 86).

(95) The statistical information regarding the industry should be improved in certain respects (para. 87).

PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

(96) High protective duties on the side advocated by the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Associations cannot be justified (para. 90).

(97) The claim for a protective duty of 4 1/2 per cent. to enable the Indian cotton industry to make provision for depreciation of plant and machinery cannot be admitted (para. 91).

(98) No justification exists for a differential duty against Japan on the ground of depreciated exchange (para. 91).

(99) The case for a small all round increase in the import duty on cotton manufactures other than yarn is strengthened by the undoubted temporary handicap imposed on the industry by the stabilisation of the rupee at 1s. 6d. (para. 91).

(100) A moderate measure of protection both for yarn and cloth can be justified for such period as labour conditions in Japan continue inferior to those in India (para. 92).

(101) An additional duty on yarn is undesirable in view of its effect on the handloom industry (para. 92).

(102) A differential duty against Japan is undesirable (para. 92).

(103) The proposal to give protection against unfair competition from Japan in the form of specific duties levied on the class of goods which are in the main imported from that country is open to several objections and cannot be supported. Protection to the industry should therefore, be given in the form of an addition to the present duty on all cotton manufactures other than yarn (para. 92).

(104) No justification for an export duty on cotton can be established (para. 93).

(105) The concession of free entry enjoyed by cotton mill machinery and mill stores prior to 1921 should again be granted (para. 94).

(106) The most satisfactory method of working the concession so far as stores are concerned would be to grant total exemption for stores which can only be used in the mill or handloom industries and to

in this respect should be supplemented for four years by the grant of an equal amount from Government up to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 annually (para. 101).

(118) The question of subsidising shipping freights should be investigated by the Trade Commissioners and by the commercial mission suggested in (116). Combination on the part of the Bombay Millowners' Association would place it in a much stronger position to negotiate with shipping companies (para. 102).

(119) The difficulties in applying a policy of discrimination in regard to railway freights to the cotton textile industry are insuperable (para. 103).

(120) Specific complaints in regard to inequalities of railway freights are a matter for investigation by the Railway Rates Advisory Committee (para. 103).

(121) The existing facilities in the matter of railway sidings in Ahmedabad are sufficient (para. 104).

(122) The charges for the fumigation of American cotton entering India are levied in the interests of the cultivators of cotton and should be borne by general revenues (para. 105).

(123) No case has been made out for the abolition of company super-tax (para. 106).

(124) The cost of those proposals which involve expenditure should be met by an additional import duty of four per cent. on all cotton manufactures other than yarn (para. 107).

(125) This duty should be imposed for a period of three years (para. 107).

CHAPTER XIII.

(126) No justification has been established for the special treatment of the hosiery industry (para. 109).

(127) The abolition of the duty on yarn of counts above 40s. or the grant of a rebate of the duty to mills using such yarn cannot be supported (para. 110).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

112. We wish to place on record our appreciation of the help which has been given us by our Technical Expert, Mr. N. G. Majumdar, and our Secretary, Captain D. E. Keegan. Mr. Majumdar's assistance has naturally been of the greatest value to us in dealing with the technical aspects of our enquiry but, in all branches of it, we have benefited greatly from his intimate knowledge of the cotton textile industry. Our thanks are also due to our Superintendent, Mr. Dwarka Das Manaktala, our Statistical Assistant, Mr. F. A. Rego, and the remainder of our clerical and reporting staff on whom our enquiries

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

exempt other stores from duty if imported direct by a mill or to grant a refund on them when they are purchased from "stockists." Two lists have been drawn up accordingly (para. 94).

STIMULUS TO PRODUCTION.

(107) A stimulus to the production of goods of higher quality can best be given in the form of a bounty on the spinning of higher counts of yarn instead of by an additional import duty on yarn (para. 96).

(108) A bounty of one anna per pound, or its equivalent on yarn of 32s. and higher counts, based on the production of an average of 15 per cent. of the total working spindleage in a mill in British India would meet the situation (para. 97).

(109) The operation of the bounty should be limited to four years (para. 97).

(110) The bounty should be limited to the production of 15 per cent. of the spindleage in any mill and would not be given unless the total spindleage employed on higher counts exceeded 7 1/2 per cent. and the average count spun was not below 34s. (para. 97).

(111) One great advantage of this scheme is that the position of the handloom industry will not be affected (para. 97).

(112) As the majority of Indian mills have both spinning and weaving departments, the absence of protection for the lower counts of yarn is compensated by the additional all round duty on cloth. Contingencies may arise in which an additional duty on yarn would be justified (para. 98).

(113) If a satisfactory scheme for a combined bleaching, dyeing and printing plant can be put forward by the Bombay mill industry, assistance from Government should be given (para. 99).

(114) No justification can be established for the grant of export bounties (para. 100).

TRADE COMMISSIONER

(115) Two Trade Commissioners should be appointed, one at Basra and one at Bombay (para. 101).

(116) Before Trade Commissioners are appointed for other countries a rapid survey of the potentialities of the markets in those countries should be undertaken by a small mission (para. 101).

(117) It is most important in the interests of the Bombay mill industry that it should have its own representatives in the principal export markets. Expenditure by the Bombay Millowners' Association

have imposed a heavy strain owing to the long hours and absence of holidays necessitated by our anxiety to submit our Report at the earliest possible date. We would also express our acknowledgments to the Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay, for the expedition and efficiency with which the work connected with the printing of our Report has been carried out.

In conclusion, the majority of us wish to express our deep regret that we have been unable to obtain the President's support for our scheme of a bounty on the spinning of yarn of higher counts. We wish to emphasise that this is the only point of importance on which there is any difference of opinion between the Members of the Board and that in every other respect, apart from one or two matters of analysis or calculation, there has been complete unanimity which has found expression in the presentation of a single Report. We would also like to express our sense of obligation to the President for helpful discussion in the drafting of that part of the Report with which he finds himself in disagreement.

F. NOYCE,*

President.

HARI KISHAN KAUL,

Member.

N. S. SUBBA RAO,

Member.

DENIS F. KEEGAN,

Secretary.

21st January, 1927.

*Subject to a minute of dissent.

PROPOSAL FOR BOUNTY.

CHAIRMAN'S MINUTE OF DISSENT

I am compelled to differ from my colleagues in regard to the proposal for the grant of a bounty on the production of yarn of counts 32s. and over. I do so with regret as I agree with them that a development in this direction would be to the advantage of the Bombay industry. The disagreement on this point is an illustration of the difficulties of the problems with which we have been confronted.

I am not convinced that an artificial stimulus to the development of the spinning of higher counts is either necessary or desirable and I, therefore, object to the proposed bounty on principle and because I consider that the administrative difficulties in working the scheme satisfactorily are so great as to be insuperable. My colleagues have explained that the main

justification for the bounty lies in the special needs of Bombay. I hold that a long established industry such as the cotton textile industry in Bombay should need no stimulus at the expense of the general taxpayer to a development which is in its own interests. If the Bombay mill industry is convinced by our analysis of the present position in the Report and by the arguments we have there adduced in favour of diversification of production, I cannot but believe that it has the energy and initiative to embark on such a development without the stimulus of a bounty. If it is not so convinced, the small bounty proposed will be without effect.

My colleagues have explained the reasons which prevented evidence being taken as to the practicability of their proposals or the efficacy of the safeguards they suggest but I regard it as most unfortunate that it has not been possible to discuss the probable effects of their scheme with those best qualified to express an opinion on them. That the scheme might have undesirable effects is implicitly admitted in the proposal that the bounty should be limited to the production of 15 per cent. of the spindles in a mill, in order not to overweight the production of the higher counts. If the production of higher counts is a desirable object in itself, it appears to me illogical to impose this limitation.

I attach more importance than do my colleagues to the objection that the bounty would do little or nothing to assist the mills which have spinning departments only. There are fifty of these in India and as we have pointed out, they are in a worse position than those which have both spinning and weaving departments. If, as we have held, the price of Japanese yarn exercises a depressing effect on the price of Indian yarn, a bounty on the production of yarn of higher counts will do nothing to rectify matters in this respect.

The depressing effect on the price of all yarn as the result of foreign competition will continue to be felt. All that will happen will be that the mills which have spinning departments only will receive a bounty on at the utmost, fifteen per cent. of their production and will be in no stronger position to withstand foreign competition on the remaining eighty-five per cent. The bounty, therefore, will in effect, be no more than a grant in aid to reduce losses or to increase profits. The position of the spinning mills in respect of foreign competition will in no way be strengthened thereby.

COMPETITION FROM UP-COUNTRY MILLS.

The greatest problem before the Bombay mill industry, in my view, is that presented by the increasing competition of mills in Ahmedabad and other upcountry centres. Of the 25.6 million pounds of yarn over 30s spun in Indian mills in 1925-26, only 8.4 million pounds or less than one-third were produced in Bombay. The corresponding figures for the first six months of 1926-27 were 19.39 million pounds and 6.7 million pounds respectively. It would thus seem that the upcountry mills, as a whole, are at least as well equipped as Bombay to take advantage of the bounty and that it will not improve the position of the Bombay mills relative to that of those in other centres.

My colleagues have, in my view, dealt too cursorily with the difficulties presented by the insufficiency of raw material in India itself suitable for spinning counts of over 30s. We have stated in our Report the extent to which cotton suitable for such counts is available in India and have pointed out that the Bombay industry, for whose benefit the subsidy is mainly proposed, is at no special advantage in respect of it. It is, on the other hand at some disadvantage as compared with Ahmedabad in respect of the Broach crop and at a distinct disadvantage as compared with the mills in Southern India in respect of the Cambodia crop. Any development in the direction of spinning higher counts in Bombay must, therefore, mean an increased use of American and African cotton. However desirable this may be in the interests of the Bombay mill industry I consider it questionable whether it is desirable that it should be encouraged by the grant of a bounty which would be met, in part, by the cultivator of Indian cotton in the form of an increase in duty on such imported cloth as he may use.

I attach considerable importance to the objection that the proposed bounty would deprive the millowner, who has already embarked on the spinning of higher counts of much of the advantage he has derived or may derive from so doing. There are already a few mills which are spinning higher counts on a much larger scale than is contemplated by the proposed scheme. The proportion in one successful upcountry mill of spindles employed on counts above 30s is as high as four-sevenths. While the managing agents of such mills will be seen in a position to obtain a bounty on fifteen per cent. of their production, they will, in regard to the remainder of it, find themselves in competition with the subsidised product of their own and other mills.

UNEQUAL ADVANTAGES OF SUBSIDY.

The effect of the subsidy would be very unequal. Certain centres such as Bombay, Ahmedabad, Madras and Madura would be in a position to take greater advantage of it than others such as Cawnpore and Delhi. It would also work unequally as between mills in the same centre.

The grant of the proposed bounty would accentuate the tendency on the part of Indian mills to spin higher counts of yarn than the quality of the cotton warrants, a tendency which was the subject of unfavourable comment in evidence we received. The result is inferior yarn and cloth and discontented labour. Mills at present spinning 30s weft yarn would be tempted to spin 32s or even 34s yarn without altering their mixing.

The bounty would lead to inefficient working. The smallest efficient unit in a mill is one preparation and fifteen per

BOMBAY'S NEW TEMPLE

INSTALLATION CEREMONY ON FRIDAY

The impending inauguration of the new temple at Fanaswadi is bound to change the very landmark of that area which is a black spot in the heart of the city. The sacred idol of Sri Venkatesha which was brought all the way from Conjeevaram on foot was taken in procession on Sunday morning from Dhobi Talao to Fanaswadi, circling through Kalbadevi, Null Bazaar and other centres. The monster procession led by elephant, horses and other ornate paraphernalia, with Vaidik Brahmins from the South chanting Vedas was typically South Indian and the surging crowd on all sides heartily partook in it. Considering the huge crowd, the task of the police officers was arduous and the call for orderliness goes to them. The South Indian band under the band master Nathamuni was entertaining the audience throughout and their skill was much appreciated. The idols were taken inside the temple where sacrificial rites prescribed by Shastras are being gone through daily. Invitations have been sent to all the leading pandits of India and many of them are daily pouring in.

His Holiness, the Jagadguru Srimad Anantacharya Swamiji Maharaj is the apostle of the South Indian temple movement in Bombay. He is a reputed scholar and preaches a large clientele of Vaishnavites throughout the length and breadth of India. He has initiated many oriental conferences and is a staunch patron of Sanskrit literature. He has undertaken this temple movement as his life mission and the coming installation at Fanaswadi is the culmination of his life work. More than 10 lakhs have been spent for its construction and the best architects and sculptors from all important places of India were at it for the past ten years. The temple is designed according to Pancharatra Agama and worship will be conducted according to Pancharatra rites and ceremonies. This masterpiece of Dravidian architecture will add to the beauty of Bombay.

The installation is fixed at 12.22 a.m. (S. T.) on Friday 10th June and invitation has been sent to all the leading citizens of Bombay. After the installation ceremony there will be Brahmotsavam from 11th to 15th inst., and a Conference of the Pandits on the 16th.

cent. of the spindles are not sufficient to deal with the output of this where the plan consists of 30,000 spindles or less. The result would, therefore, be that the smaller mills would run a proportionately of a preparation on the cotton required for the spinning of higher counts and the balance between the two processes would be upset.

If the bounty is granted on the basis of the output of fifteen per cent. of the spindles used for spinning counts of 32s and over, the result would be to encourage the spinning of counts of or very near 32s, as it would be on these that the maximum amount of the bounty could be earned at the minimum cost of production. If the bounty is granted on the average number of spindles, there is no incentive to securing the maximum production per spindle.

As I have stated, the difficulties in the way of administering the subsidy appear to be insuperable. A grave objection to the subsidy, in my view, is the inquisitorial inspections which would be necessary to ensure that the production and counts of yarn were as stated.

STIMULUS NOT DESIRABLE.

My colleagues have proposed the imposition of an additional four per cent. duty on all imports of cotton manufactures, other than yarn, mainly in order to provide the funds required to stimulate the production of yarn of higher counts. As I do not agree that such a stimulus is necessary or desirable, it follows that I am unable to agree that an all-round increase in the present eleven per cent. duty can be justified.

PROTECTION AGAINST UNFAIR COMPETITION.

No all round increase in the duty affords any solution to the main problem before the Bombay industry, that of meeting the increasing competition of mills in other centres. The complexity of the problems with which we have been confronted has been very greatly enhanced by the disparity between the conditions in Bombay and other centres. We have pointed out, in Chapter III, that the demand for protection has not been so earnestly pressed from other centres as it has been from Bombay. It is, I think, unquestionable that there would have been no demand for protection at all had it not been for the depression in Bombay. We have estimated the advantages derived by the Japanese industry from double shift working at 4 per cent. on the actual cost of manufacture of yarn and cloth.

Whatever view may be taken in regard to this, I hold that the maximum duty which can be justified is one which will offset the actual advantage per pound of yarn or per pound of cloth manufactured, derived from double shift working in Japan. This, it is most important to note, is all that was asked for in this respect by the Bombay mill industry.

I, therefore, recommend the imposition of a differential duty of 4 per cent. on all cotton manufactures imported into India from Japan, to be imposed at the earliest date from which such a duty can be imposed with reference to the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Convention of 1905. For the reasons given by my colleagues, I further recommend that this should be imposed

(Continued on next Page)

UNTOUCHABLES IN CONFERENCE

DEMAND FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND NOMINATIONS.

POONA, June 6. At the first session of the Maharashtra Matang (Untouchables) Conference, held in Poona, under the presidency of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, resolutions were passed requesting Government to grant uncultivated lands at moderate rents, to promote their traditional occupation of rope making by training Matang youths in that occupation, and to expunge their community from the list of criminal tribes. Another resolution demanded more scholarships and nominations to Local Bodies and Councils. Mr. Pradhan, Minister for Excise, who was present, assured them that he would consider requests for grant of disafforested lands, while the question of granting uncultivated lands rested with the Revenue Member.—A. P.

"VIVA VOCE" TEST.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir,—I shall be highly obliged to you if you will spare some space for the following letter in the columns of your esteemed paper.

The examinations in the Arts courses of the Bombay University are all conducted, with a very few exceptions, in writing and there is no "viva voce" test. No doubt this is a very sound method of examination, as in oral examinations either some cannot think so coolly, and get nervous or some who can shine out in written papers prove failures in oral tests.

But looking to the fact that tongue is equally if not more required than pen in whatever department of life a person chooses to enter, it would be very desirable to have a "viva voce" test similar to one held at the I.C.S. competitive Examination to test the candidate's alertness, intelligence and intellectual outlook in matters of general interest. If need is felt for an essay paper to test the general aptitude from the bookish knowledge of a student, it is equally needful to have a "viva voce" test to see how a candidate can face eminent judges and how he has succeeded in his all-round development. It is no use arguing that all this has been sufficiently tested in the High Schools where such tests are usually held for, now for his intellect has taken larger strides and his horizon is widened. Again this will, in no way add to the already over-burdened course but will be a true test of ability and intelligence for which there is little scope in written examinations where, it would not be very wrong to say, that annotators are examined instead of the candidates themselves.—Yours etc.

Limbit

N. M. BUCH.

The Hon. Mr. J. Crerar arrived at Simla, on Sunday.
Sir Hugh Stephenson visited the Lac Research Institute, at Namkum on Sunday morning.

GLAMOUR OF ENGLISH NAME

INTERVIEWS OF NATIONALIST LEADERS

Thus the "Jain-Jamshed" is—There is still a glamour of the English name. There is still the prestige of the Englishman. And it is very curious to observe this glamour and this prestige work most effectively, not so much upon the average Bombay inhabitant, as upon those staunch nationalist leaders outside Bombay, from whose speeches and writings one would infer that the last thing they would willingly do would be to deal with Englishmen in a subordinate or patronised position. A phenomenon which should depress the stoutest nationalist heart was witnessed in Bombay. No sooner did the All-India Congress Committee be over than leader after leader tumbled over each other to pour a statement of his achievements, hopes and fears into the ear of the "hated" alien. Were there no nationalist papers in India? Did the President of the Indian National Congress think that there was no Indian journal, English or vernacular, worth his confidence? We trust, we do not say we fear, there is still considerable respect for fair minded Englishmen in this country and we hope it will continue. It is rank hypocrisy for the Indian Nationalist to pretend that he uses things made in India and prefers them to those made in a foreign country, or that he is an honest advocate of the Swadeshi movement, when even he is not in a position to make up his mind to give a decided preference to nationalist organs over notoriously reactionary Anglo-Indian newspapers. Does Pandit Motilal Nehru desire that the press in India must remain in English hands to propagate his campaign of Swaraj? If he despises Indian journalism, why does he not avow the misdeeds of his people to rule themselves? How long will there be this hedonistic gulf between the speeches and the deliberate actions of Swarajists? To ignore the entire block of exponents of Indian opinion, to condemn Indian newspapers—and there are a score of them in Bombay—seeking with a simpler invitation to be interviewed by the Anglo-Indian dailies—this does not appear to the ordinary Bombayite an evidence of sincere aspiration for Swaraj. The Congress leaders who gave their special and exclusive interviews to the "Times of India" last week, have exhorted less mortals to sink their differences in the face of the foreigner. Did they sink their own differences when they gave the go-by to the nationalist organs on block? We put it to the President of the Indian National Congress if it is less disgracefully servile to lean on the Anglo-Indian press than to put on cloth of English manufacture. There is consistency and patriotic integrity in Mahatma Gandhi's conduct. He publishes his views in his Gujarati weekly and compels the Anglo-Indians to learn his opinion in English translation often prepared in their own offices. This is self-respect in practice of which there is so much prattle by Swarajists. Whatever their professions in favour of Swadeshi during their visitations of Gujarat or the Deccan, may have been, the Congress protagonists have proved by their behaviour in Bombay their want of confidence in the Indian press and readiness to betray the national cause for personal distinction.

A RAY OF LIGHT

MR. YAKUB'S APPEAL TO MUSLIM LEADERS

That the decision of the All-India Congress Committee regarding the Delhi proposals has been accepted by responsible leaders of either communities in the right spirit is well evidenced by the following statement that Maulvi Mahomed Yakub, M.L.A., has made to a representative of "The Chronicle" who interviewed him on the subject. Maulvi Mahomed Yakub is a Member of the Legislative Assembly, and is a prominent signatory to the Delhi Muslim proposals. He is now in Bombay in connection with the meeting of the Railway Standing Finance Committee. He said: "Through the thick and threatening clouds of communal bickerings, a ray of light has appeared from the Western horizon of the country. The adoption of the Jinnah Scheme of Delhi by the All-India Congress Committee in Bombay is a welcome sign of the change of heart. It has opened a new vista for mutual understanding, and an honourable settlement of the rights and claims of both the communities seems to be within sight. The scheme should not be taken in a spirit of bargaining; but it must be considered as an indication of the sincere desire on the part of both the communities to chalk out a line on which the future constitution of Responsible Government for India must be framed in a way which will carry the unanimous backing and support of the whole country."

HINDU LEADERS' CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Srinivas Iyengar are to be congratulated on the skillful manner in which they have handled a most difficult and complicated situation. The attitude taken by the leaders of the Hindu Maha Sabha, including Dr. Moonje and Mr. Kelkar at the All-India Congress Committee, was conciliatory beyond my expectations. I appeal to my Muslim co-religionists also to adopt a conciliatory attitude and take a broad point of view. At any rate, they must not give hurried expression of views without giving the promoters of the scheme an opportunity of explaining their point of view and having an exchange of ideas with them. The scheme is not to be passed and put into operation immediately. It is not thrust upon them until an overwhelming majority of the thinking people of the communities is in its favour. Both the Hindus and the Mussalmans must bear in mind that nothing is stationary in this world. We must either make progress or go backwards, and unless both of us work with a reasonable frame of mind, India is bound, to get a set-back, instead of making any further advance, for which future generations would hold us responsible and history would pass an ever-lasting verdict of censure and condemnation."

CALLED HIM "MAD"

STUDENT SUES PROFESSOR FOR £5,500

A student's remarkable claim for £5,500 damages against a professor was dismissed in the Aberdeen Sheriff Court in May Week.

Lewis Coutts, of Orchard-place, Aberdeen, a former student of Aberdeen University, claimed £5,000 from Professor Jack, professor of English Literature in the university, alleging that the professor wrongfully refused to allow him to attend the honours English class during the winter season 1923-4, whereby his career had been wrecked. He also claimed £500 for slander, alleging that the professor had said at two private meetings that he was "mad, ignorant, and silly."

Sheriff Laing said Coutts alleged that Professor Jack was using his powers in excluding him from the class to gratify an enmity, because he had criticised Professor Jack's treatment of two other students for English literature.

Coutts had no right to criticise the professor's criticism of other students. A professor must be allowed to set his own standard for class work and to apply his own standard of criticism to the work of those attending his class.

On any other footing a professor could not competently discharge the duties of his office.

The remedy open to Coutts was to take action against the university for breach of contract.

Sheriff Laing held that the words "mad, ignorant, and silly," alleged to have been applied by the professor to Coutts were not capable of being regarded as defamatory. There was probably no other word in the English language so frequently used in a variety of senses as the word "mad," but unless a defamatory meaning could be attached to it, as, for example, if it were intended to mean "mental imbecility or weakness," as the word when used to express any of the other meanings attached to it, it was certainly not in itself defamatory.

The District Traffic Officer, Kharapur wires: "As the result of a heavy storm, several slips of the embankment have occurred along the line between Kharapur and Balichak stations, on the Howrah double line section, and several trains have in consequence suffered detention. Normal working of the train service will be resumed during the day. Repairs to the embankment are proceeding.—A. P.

STONE FOR BREAD.

(Continued from previous page.)

posed until the end of the period for which they have recommended the additional general duty, that is until the end of the financial year 1929-30. I realise, as fully as they do, the objections to imposing an enhanced duty on yarn, even though it is a differential duty against one country only, but I can see no logical ground for distinction between yarn and cloth and would point out that the argument they have advanced in support of their proposal for an all round increase in the duty on cloth, namely that the recent heavy fall in the price of cotton should render its effect on the consumer imperceptible, applies equally to yarn. My colleagues have pointed out that their proposal obviates the disadvantage which would arise from the fact that the imposition of a differential duty against Japanese imports would necessitate the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Convention of 1905 and that this might lead to retaliation against exports from India to Japan. It has also been pointed out in the Report that the difficulties arising from the existence of the Anglo-Japanese Convention could be obviated, and the industry could at the same time be protected against unfair competition, without the imposition of a general duty, if an additional duty were imposed on cotton manufactures from all countries outside the British Empire, the imports of which from countries other than Japan are very small. My colleagues hold that this would, in effect, amount to Imperial Preference and thus raise broader questions of commercial policy than can be dealt with by such a Board as ours. I am in entire agreement with them on this point. Our concern is with the facts of the industry before us. On these facts it has been established that the industry is suffering from unfair competition but that the extent of that competition does not justify an increase in the present level of duty beyond four per cent. We are agreed in holding that a duty of this amount would give the industry an appreciable measure of protection.

PROVISION OF FUNDS.

The proposals submitted by my colleagues have the advantage over that submitted above that they more than provide the funds required for the expenditure involved by recommendation other than that for the grant of the bounty, which have my entire support. An additional duty of four per cent on cotton manufactures from Japan would yield about Rs. 50 lakhs on the basis of the figures for 1925-26. An additional duty against Japan only would undoubtedly lead to a fall in this figure and, as the estimated cost of the remission of the duty on machinery and mill stores alone is Rs. 50 lakhs, there would thus be some loss of revenue under this head as well as expenditure in carrying out the other proposals enumerated in paragraph 107 of the Report which would have to be met from other sources.

F. NOYCE.

"STONE FOR BREAD"

WILL BOMBAY REJECT GOVT. PROPOSALS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 6. It is extremely improbable that Bombay will accept the Government proposals on this Report of the Textile Tariff Board. No; Bombay will not. A mill-owner from Bombay who seemed to be in possession of the Government proposals on the Report informed me that Bombay will not accept the Government award but will fight in the Autumn Session of the Legislative Assembly for giving effect to the majority report; if that were not possible, at least to the minority report. The question of Imperial preference will be raised and discussed on Mr. Noyce's views. The need for protection by a general Tariff wall will be demanded on the basis of the majority report. There will be, it is to be hoped, an assault on the Government proposals to bring legislation only to the extent of re-imposing import duty on textile machinery. In spite of the manoeuvres of the Government to bring out the interests of consumers, it is certain that Bombay will carry the day when the question is raised in the Assembly. It is interesting to note in the meanwhile that the Committee has spent Rs. 1,50,000. Opinion is held that the financial effect of the Government's proposal over the remission of the duty on textile machinery is not so much as they have spent on the enquiry itself. Well might Bombay say now that "we have asked for bread and we have been given stone."

SATISFACTION AT GOVT'S DECISION

DELHI, June 6.

The news of the Government's decision to reject the Textile Tariff Board's proposal to impose an additional duty on foreign imports of yarn has been received with considerable relief and satisfaction by the local piece goods market which is the centre of wholesale trade for the whole of Northern and Central India.

It may be remembered that at the recent annual meeting of the Delhi Piece Goods Merchants' Association in March last the President protested against the imposition of an additional duty on foreign cotton piece goods imports in the interests of import trade all over India.

The Government of India's resolve to do away with the import duty on cotton machinery is therefore looked upon as a reasonable and fair compromise between the opposing schools of thought on the matter.—A. P.

"FOLLOW WORKING COMMITTEE'S LEAD"

MR. RAMDAS PANTALU'S APPEAL TO A. I. C. C.

BOMBAY, June 6.

In a statement to the Press, the Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas, leader of the Congress Party in the Council of State, says:

The aftermath of the controversy over the Working Committee's decisions seems to raise issues of real importance. It is now evident that the requisitionists for a special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee have in view matters of more permanent interest than the mere motion on the Madras Swarajists. The standard of revolt against the Working Committee's abolition of the Madras Council Congressmen and its interpretation of the Gauhathi resolutions is raised by two totally different sets of critics. One section belongs to the obstructionist school, while the other, who are anxious that the present Madras Ministry should be pulled down to promote their own ends. Though the motives of these two sects are different they pursue one method, namely the denunciation of the Madras Swarajists and demand that the Independent Ministry be turned out of office.

A DISASTER.

I consider it will be nothing short of a disaster to the province of Madras if the efforts of these critics to undo the good work done by the Working Committee result, by any chance, in putting the communal Ministry once again in office. I am, however, confident, that the All-India Congress Committee will take a sounder view of the situation and confirm the right lead given by its Cabinet to the country.

FUTURE COUNCIL PROGRAMME.

The two questions of outstanding importance at the present juncture are the future programme of work in councils and the attitude the aCongressmen should take towards the Royal Commission on reforms. The formula adopted by the Working Committee has the merit of stating the point correctly and it lays the foundation for a working agreement between nationalist groups in the Assembly and the provincial Councils. Adhering to the policy of non-acceptance of office, the Congressmen should adopt a policy of discriminating opposition or responsive co-operation which would form substantial common ground for unity between the various progressive sections of politicians in the legislatures. A united opposition thus organised will prove a source of real strength to our constitutional agitation in the present circumstances of the country.

The decision of the All-India Congress Committee to frame a constitution for India is one of far reaching importance. It is evidently inspired by a desire to face the Royal Commission with an agreed scheme of constitutional reforms. The resolution on joint electorate and Hindu-Muslim unity clearly shows that the leaders have been seeing ahead and rightly too in terms of the demand to be framed for presentation to the Royal Commission. This is, I think a natural and logical sequel to the national demand presented to Government by all parties on the floor of the Assembly.

I hope the All-India Congress Committee, at its special meeting will follow up the lead given by the Working Committee and elaborate their proposals put forward at Bombay and take practical steps to give effect to them.—Free Press.

MORE TRUTHS ABOUT 'TAJ MAHAL DECREES.'

MR. O. CHETTY'S STATEMENT

MADRAS, June 6.

Mr. O. Kanlaswamy Chetty, in a statement to the Press, narrates in detail the events leading to the Working Committee meeting at the Taj Mahal Hotel in Bombay at which instructions to the Madras Swarajists were drafted. He says he was one of those who felt sorry that the censure resolution was not allowed to be voted upon at the All-India Congress Committee meeting, where it should have been defeated.

When he expressed his feeling to the Congress President, he says, the latter replied that he wanted to preserve the solidarity of the Madras Congress Party. If the motion were carried to division, it would have elated one section while the other would have smarted under the defeat.

As it was, Mr. Chetty adds, acceptance of the amendment left the Swarajists in the position of under-trial prisoners which was bound to demoralise the Party. As one interested in the future of the Party he took upon himself the duty of drafting the resolution and putting it up before the Working Committee.—Free Press.

SMUGGLING OF OPIUM AND COCAINE

WORTH ONE LAKH OF RUPEES

CALCUTTA, June 6.

Opium and cocaine valued at about a lakh of rupees were seized in consequence of a series of raids carried out in three different houses in north Calcutta on Friday and Saturday. Fazlu, a young Peshawari who is alleged to be a notorious smuggler of drugs was arrested with three other persons who are stated to be his accomplices. All the three houses, it is alleged, were in the occupation of Fazlu and his men at the time of the raids. A godown in Sikdarpara was the first to be searched and on a statement made by the man in charge there, the other two houses were raided. Of these one was a godown in Ganguly lane and the other the residence of Fazlu in Da Mahatma Street.—A. P.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

Y. M. C. A. NARROWLY BEATEN.

Yesterday's first division fixture between the Y. M. C. A. and the R. A. M. C. resulted in a narrow victory for the latter by the odd goal of seven after a close and exciting game. The young men have improved their team considerably with the addition of new blood and the fact that they ran the strong R. A. M. C. so close is a good indication of their determination to figure prominently in the League table. Haylock and Duthie combined well while in Brearley the Y. M. have a good custodian.

The R. A. M. C. by their superior speed began by scoring two goals, but the Young Men reduced the lead and at the interval the soldiers were leading by two goals to one. The pace livened up in the second half and there were many exciting incidents. Each side scored in turn until the end when the R. A. M. C. led by four goals to three.

R. A. M. C. 4 goals.

Y. M. C. A. 3 goals.

R. A. M. C.: McAnlay, Spark and Legg; Wright, Sweeting and Goughly; Grainger, Burnard, Sabel, Butler and Watkins.

Y. M. C. A.: Brearley, Williams and Oldridge; Mayman, Brown and Hallam; Ward, Ilbury, Haylock, Duthie and Osborne.

Referee: Mr. H. Turner.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

G. I. P. vs. R. A.

SAKLATVALA RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. Bhambhani is to be congratulated on publishing the detailed accounts of Comrade Saklatvala's Purse Fund. But the public is aware that a "Saklatvala Reception Committee" was formed with Messrs. Bhambhani and Joglekar as Secretaries. Donations were collected and they must have been spent on the public meetings and tea party, held in Sak's honour. Will the Secretaries kindly publish the accounts of this Committee, as same are eager to know them?—Yours etc.

R. S. NIMBKAR.

TWO DIFFERENT VIEWS.

UPPER INDIA AND UNITED PROVINCES CHAMBERS.

CAWNPORE, June 6.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce and its leading members are considering a movement known as the Air League of India.

The Committee of the Chamber have informed Government that they regard the Volunteer Police Bill as impracticable.

The Committee have also addressed the United Provinces Public Works Department urging the urgent necessity of improvement of the provincial roads in Cawnpore. The Gold Standard and Reserve Bank of India Bill is under the consideration of the Committee.

The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce have addressed Government welcoming and fully approving of the proposed Volunteer Police Bill. They welcome this attempt to enlist the goodwill and co-operation of private citizens in the maintenance of law and order. They consider however that it can be successful only if it is worked in the proper spirit; its success will depend on the attitude of the higher officers of the regular Police force. In the opinion of the Chamber the power to promote, reduce, discharge or dismiss any volunteer force officer should vest in the District Magistrate and not in the Superintendent of Police. It would make the bill more consistent considering that these volunteer officers would be appointed by the District Magistrate.

RECRUITMENT OF LABOUR IN ASSAM.

Regarding the Assam Labour and Emigration Act the Committee of the Chamber have already strongly opposed any extension of the existing facilities for recruitment. The Committee still adhere to that view and are unable to accept the suggestion now made to repeal altogether the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 and thus remove all existing restrictions and control of such emigration. The Committee are by no means sure that the abolition of the existing control will not result in the recurrence of some of these grave abuses.—A. P.

A VEGETABLE REMEDY IS BEST FOR CONSTIPATION

Purgative salts are condemned by many medical men who have nothing but praise for the vegetable laxative which is provided in its most perfect form in

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

These little pills are tasteless and easily swallowed. They cleanse stomach and bowels perfectly, yet they never gripe or cause pain. Your nearest chemist sells them in sealed bottles at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them, and when once you have given them a trial you will never willingly accept any other remedy for Constipation.



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Milk Food No. 1 Milk Food No. 2
Birth to 3 months 3 to 6 months

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INDIA'S CURRENCY ILLS.

REMEDY: GOLD STANDARD WITH GOLD CURRENCY

VIEWS OF MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A statement has been submitted by the Marwari Chamber of commerce to the Government on the Reserve Bank Bill, from which the following paras are extracted:—

A very careful perusal of the Bill has left in the minds of my Board an irresistible impression that the constitution embodied therein is more in the nature of a paper constitution than on suitable to the peculiar financial and economic, social and even political conditions obtaining in this country. The framers of the Bill should have rejected the fact that the world's experience of the near past in matters of Banking and currency has proved to be unsound and incorporated in it what is specially required by the ultimate interests of India under her present conditions. For the framers of the Bill, for instance, all that exists in the shape of Banking Agencies in this country is half a dozen Joint Stock Banks. They have totally ignored the whole host of private Bankers who are the backbone of the Indian Money Market. They have forgotten that there are distinctly two systems or methods of banking, viz. (1) The old indigenous banking which is in the hands of what are called Shroffs or merchants Bankers and (2) Joint Stock Banks which have not yet touched even the fringe of existing volume of Indian banking, let alone development of the enormous potential field of the Banking in the land. Nor does the Bill reflect any lessons learnt from the examples of the European States who have passed through a series of unprecedented crisis which have not yet been completely overcome—such lessons as the paramount importance of the strength and liquidity of a country's gold reserve to the currency and credit of that country, as the dangers from issue of insufficiently-backed paper and the risk to the system arising from the lack of public confidence in the currency and the credit structure of the country. The truth of these remarks will be demonstrated by what the Board are going to discuss in the following pages.

My Board would like to state here that it is their settled conviction that nothing short of the full gold standard with gold currency is going to be an effective remedy of the currency ills from which the country is at present suffering. The Gold Bullion standard has satisfied nobody. It fulfils neither principles nor expediency. The standard is inexpedient because in my Board's opinion the intended substitution of rupees by notes with no gold coins in circulation will take away whatever public confidence the Indian Currency system at present inspires. The masses with their present economic education would not easily see the significance of a currency reserve, if no coin carrying in it its own value also circulates.

CONSTITUTION OF RESERVE BANK.
The Board have given full consideration to the provisions of the Bill which lay down the constitution of the Reserve Bank the future position of the Imperial Bank of India and their mutual relations. They respectfully submit that the fact of the existence of the Imperial Bank should not blur our vision while considering the most suitable agency or authority that should manage the Indian Currency and Banking. In the Board's opinion, with the establishment of a separate Reserve Bank there can, there must, be no other Bank that may also enjoy in any measure whatsoever patronage of the State. The Imperial Bank must therefore be divested of all semblance of State support. The second schedule provides that the Imperial Bank shall be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank in all except three or four big cities where the new Bank may open its own branches. In return for this, the Imperial Bank is not only to receive adequate remuneration but will also be allowed huge Government deposits free of interest or at nominal interest. As armed by these provisions, the existence of the Imperial Bank side by side with the Reserve Bank instead of helping to develop Banking in India will be a source of weakness and even danger, to the existing Banks. If therefore the Imperial Bank may continue as a beneficial institution it can remain only as a purely private Bank. On the condition that the Imperial Bank agrees to the above, a separate Reserve Bank should be established. In the opinion of the Board this Reserve Bank must not be a Joint Stock or a share-holders Bank, but a State-owned Bank more or less after the model of the Australian Central Bank. All the balance of the Government of India and local Governments, as well as all currency reserves must be handed over to the newly constituted agency and it should be allowed to borrow on State security if and when it may be necessary. In case the above outlined arrangements are not acceptable to the Imperial Bank of India, it should be left to its fate till 1931 when the Government's agreement with the former will have terminated. The Reserve Bank may then be established. But my Board have no reason to doubt that the Imperial Bank will agree to a scheme that seeks to protect and advance the larger interests of the whole community.

BUSINESS OF THE RESERVE BANK.
It would be in my Board's opinion height of un wisdom to keep a part of India's gold reserve in foreign countries. At a time when it has become a uniform policy of every nation all over the world to zealously guard her gold in the currency reserves, it is a matter of painful surprise that India who is yet contemplating to go over to the gold standard, should be asked to make a beginning in that direction by diverting her gold to countries whose financial position is far

BARODA LETTER.

RAJA MANDAL SESSIONS. P

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE OF THEIR APPARENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, June 1.

The Bombay papers seem to have been misled into believing that the Baroda Government has adopted the policy of Prohibition of drink in Amreli as an experimental measure, but this is not the fact. The local Legislative Council passes such resolutions often even without any opposition votes being counted, but the powers-that-be are supremely indifferent with regard to them especially when such resolutions affect the Exchequer. The congratulations of yourself and other papers to the Baroda Government were premature, and unless the Bombay Government adopts Prohibition and negotiates for the adoption of that policy by Baroda in order successfully to carry out their policy, there is no hope of Baroda going dry in the near future and sacrificing a large slice of its revenues.

PRAJA MANDAL AFFAIRS.

The Petlad sessions of the Baroda State Praja Mandal will be held on the 10th and 11th Inst. over which revered Nagar Sheth of Baroda, Mr. Maganbhai Purnashettiwar, will preside. In view of the All-India Indian States' People's Conference to be held in Bombay during the third week of June under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur Rameshchandra Rao, it is expected that the Baroda Praja Mandal will send its delegates in larger number to Bombay with a clear mandate in favour of the general lines chalked out by the informal Conference of Indian States' leaders very recently in Bombay. The Deccan States Conference, the Bhor People's Conference, etc., are demanding a Royal Commission for settling the future of Indian States subjects and their status in the Federal Commonwealth of India, and the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri has supported the demand in no uncertain voice in his famous lectures on the future of Indian States. It is to be expected that the veteran leaders of the Praja Mandal like Messrs. G. B. Sane, Dr. Sumant B. Mehta, Mafubhai Kantavalla, will do their duty and stand by the demand for the Royal Commission and pass a resolution similar to that passed by the Deccan States Conference in May, 1926. The Praja Mandal should also request His Highness the Gaekwar to declare responsible self-government as the goal of his policy and give a substantial measure of it, immediately and I believe, His Highness will be too glad to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious sovereign His Majesty the King-Emperor. Village organisation and the starting of Village Praja Mandal committees, city and town committees, taluka committees, and district committees and the raising of funds to employ whole-time organisers to carry out the work are the immediate needs of the Praja Mandal if it wishes to survive the present dullness in the political atmosphere. Let us hope, the Praja Mandal will not be misled by political reactionaries in the fold of the Mandal, but boldly go forward and give a proper lead to the people. People are awaiting with interest the orders of His Highness on this episode.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE.

R. B. Govindbhai has been appointed President of the Marriage Committee appointed for the purpose of making arrangements for the marriage of Prince Pratapsinh Rao in Dec. The bride, it is said, is at present in her thirteenth year, and people whisper to one another that experience has thought His Highness to see wisdom in the practice of early marriage under certain circumstances. Her Highness was vehemently for fixing 16 years as the minimum age for marriage of girls at the Poona Conference, and people are a little puzzled at the present situation.

worse than that of India. Even on principle this policy has no justification. That India should risk her national wealth by investing it in the securities of every country, good bad or indifferent, that she should keep her balances in the Banks of all countries that are considered to be on some sort of a gold standard and that she should thus jeopardise the whole future of the gold standard and make herself the laughing stock of the world constitutes an advice designed more to benefit the war-ravaged States of Europe than to advance India's interests.

BOARD'S SUGGESTIONS.

It has appeared to the Board that Government seem to be at a loss to find a satisfactory solution of the problem of the large amount of silver in the Reserve. My Board submit that if their following suggestions be considered and taken up the question would be extremely easy. On one side is the patriotic anxiety about the price of silver in which the savings of millions of the country's poor have been invested for long centuries going much lower. On the other hand there is the question of the disposal of the big quantity now in the reserves. A compromise is necessary. My Board suggest that an effective duty of not less than 25 p.c. ad valorem should be levied on silver and the Government stock should be sold in the Indian market. The result will be that the price will not go down and Indian, instead of American, silver will be supplying for some time the non-currency needs of India. Under this arrangement Government need not feel embarrassed at the possibility of a larger return of rupees from circulation. My Board earnestly hope that Government will give full consideration to the above suggestion.

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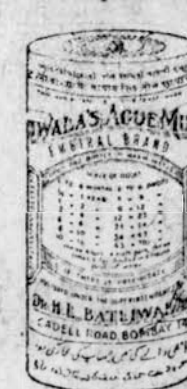
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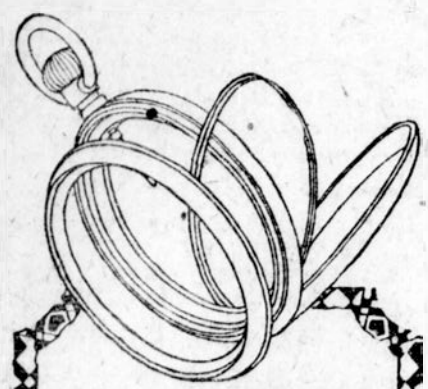


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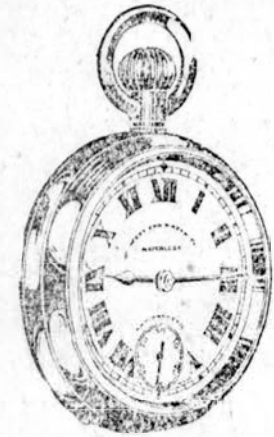
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